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Price law the key as Labour moves Left

By JOHN TORODE and KEITH HARPER

Labour Party conference will next week take a major step to the left if it approves "Economic Strategy, Growth, and Unemployment," a document which will today be given its final gloss by the national executive committee. The document proposes:

- New plans for regional development
- A National Labour Board to deal with retraining and job placement and industrial rehabilitation.

The document also states that future Labour Governments will... deliberately use price controls as a weapon for dealing with such problems as the balance of payments or inflation. On prices the party wants:

A "permanent" but flexible system of price controls, operating at the point of production but concentrated on a select list of key products and services.

2. "Restraint at the retail level, since it is shop prices that affect the people most directly." This would include a Government list of "fair prices" and an inspectorate to investigate complaints of overcharging. In addition, if inflation remains severe, retail prices could be frozen and firms which overcharged could be fined.

3. A Government Commission to intervene where market power is exercised by big firms in an "excessive" manner.

4. A Government stake in the equity capital of companies whose capital-raising policies the Government wants to control.

5. An early warning system to let the State know all planned price rises.

The paper sets out new reasons for public ownership of individual companies or industries, including the abuse of market power and the regional growth policies. Other reasons include "the prevention of unemployment and inflation, the promotion of regional development, the introduction of industrial democracy and accountability, and the containment of inequality."

The shopping list of industries "ripe for a major element of public ownership" includes aircraft, drugs, North Sea gas, building, ports, and shipbuilding.

The paper says: "While Labour's commitment to public ownership remains as strong as ever, the methods of extending its frontiers are likely in the future to be rather more diverse than in the past. There will still be cases, of course, where the outright nationalisation of a whole industry or the bulk of it will be appropriate."

But we are ready in the future to bring individual companies into the public sector (as the Tories did with Rolls-Royce) wherever necessary to obtain our objectives of full employment and balanced economic growth.

On regional development, the paper divides the country into four zones: development, intermediate, neutral, and congested. A payroll subsidy will be paid in place of the present regional employment premium in the first two zones. It will be three times as large in "development" areas. In "neutral" areas no subsidy will be paid, while in "congested" zones there will be a payroll tax.

Regional development boards will be set up and given money to spend as they wish—on infrastructure, roads, etc., grants for coming into the area, or for short-term measures to create jobs.

As far as the private sector is concerned, these grants will be available only in return for an equity stake in the company concerned, says the paper. The shares will eventually become the concern of the Department of Trade and Industry.

A State Holding Company must be set up as "an urgent priority during the lifetime of the next Labour Government." It would be backed by what the executive discreetly calls "considerable capital funds."

The idea is to give a new flexibility to public investment in the regions and to build up a "nucleus of management and entrepreneurial skills." The party even sees these new public sector businessmen going into partnership with firms in the private sector.

The National Labour Board would organise a massive expansion of training and retraining. The paper says that this will need a major injection of Government cash and a general training levy, replacing the present industry-wide levies which finance training boards. But little of that money will be returned to firms as training grants.

The Board would also become a beefed-up version of present labour exchanges, and employers would be legally bound to give advance notice of redundancies and notification of job vacancies.

The party commits itself to a new look at industrial democracy. In particular it flirts with the idea of worker representatives on boards being directly elected by their workmates, as shop stewards are at present.

Writing in the first issue of the new Labour Party publication, "Labour Weekly," Mr Harold Wilson says: "About one million people will spend Christmas on the dole this year. For Britain, it will be a national scandal; for the unemployed it will be a personal tragedy. And for the Government which allowed it to happen, whose leader pledged his party to reduce the number of jobless at a stroke, it will be a lasting disgrace."

The paper's lead story concerns a claim that an extra 400,000 people are out of work and seeking jobs, but not registered with their local employment exchange—so far from included among the 828,121 registered unemployed.

Research by Mr Guy Standing of the University of Sussex indicates, in his opinion, that the official figure is "little more than a convenient myth, and it is one which should have long since been exploded."



ABOVE: Newton Harrison and his fish tanks.

BELOW: Spike Milligan and his window.



Fish in troubled waters

By John Windsor

A FISH FEAST for 250 was cancelled and an Arts Council exhibition in London closed for two days yesterday, because animal lovers wanted to spare the lives of 35 sexually mature catfish.

The fish were part of an exhibition at the Hayward Gallery by 11 Los Angeles artists. Their "creator" was Mr Newton Harrison, who was also exhibiting 100 other catfish, 96 oysters, 11 lobsters, two crayfish, and millions of tiny brine shrimp, in his "portable fish farm."

The fish exhibit, in six 30 foot water tanks or "pastures," was intended as an illustration of the way man will need to farm fish to survive if pollution of the seas continues. Mr Harrison believes that by 1990 the world fish population will be in jeopardy because of filthy water.

He had intended to kill the fish in public by electrocuting them. But he ran into opposition in the form of censure from the RSPCA, which condemned the "ritual slaughter," and from Spike Milligan, who visited the gallery with a hammer, smashed a pane of glass in a door, said the nasty atmosphere of ritual killings reminded him of the Romans, and called for laws to protect the fish.

The Arts Council, ever mindful of its responsibility to the public and the taxpayer, issued a statement through Mr Hugh Willatt, its secretary-general, saying that it was not prepared to allow the killing of fish as a part of the exhibition.

Mr Willatt said that the Arts Council was a public body responsible for public funds and should be aware of the attitude of the public.

The Arts Council, under its chairman, Lord Goodman, met the artists at the Hayward yesterday to discuss the problem. The council will meet again today. The exhibition was to have run for six weeks. Mr Harrison said yesterday that if he was not allowed to go ahead and "harvest" his fish he and the other artists would withdraw.

As he spoke, 100lb. of frozen fish intended to supplement the ritual feast was being thrown away and catering staff were wondering how long they could keep fresh 40lb. of tomato and cucumber salad, 1,000 luscious puddings (cornmeal cakes), and 25 gallons oficed tea which members of the Contemporary Arts Society, the Arts Council, and their friends would have consumed last night to celebrate the opening of the exhibition.

Mr Harrison, fresh from his confrontation with the Arts Council, said: "We've run into some very difficult cultural patterns. This is the strangest situation of my whole life." He had agreed to compromise by not killing the fish in public, but wanted the feast to go ahead.

"Why killing in public?" "Because living, growing and dying go on. They have always been the subject matter of high art. The killing would not be sadistic. The press has focused on this very small thing about killing and forgotten that what we are talking about is life, living, and celebration."

Mr Connally gave a warning that US generosity to the developing world is largely dependent on a solution to her payments deficit.

The next stage in the active negotiations is a discussion in working party three — a group of economic officials from the biggest trading nations — on the size of the fundamental deficit in the US balance of payments.

Gibbard cartoon, back page

Cuts at BR to cost 5,800 jobs

By KEITH HARPER

British Rail intends making a huge cutback in its operating fleet over the next five years as part of its plan to reduce its workshop staff by 5,800; 2,300 of them, next year.

The plans include a 7 per cent reduction in locomotive fleet; a 15 per cent reduction in shunting locomotives; a 32 per cent reduction in parcels vehicles; a 12 per cent reduction in diesel multiple units; and all of the 240 diesel hydraulic units, centred on Swindon, will be withdrawn.

British Rail has not yet officially announced its plans, though Mr Richard Marsh, the new chairman, has already said that redundancies will have to come. It is expected that the cuts to rolling stock will be made evenly throughout the country. As for redundancies, Mr Marsh hopes that "natural wastage" between now and 1976 will more than account for the staff reductions contemplated.

The railway unions plan to fight the redundancies and have agreed with BR to set up a joint working party to see to what extent they can be avoided. The unions had their first success yesterday when BR agreed to revise its original planned redundancy at Swindon from 370 to between 30 and 35.

The reduction in its operating fleet does not imply that BR is contemplating a similar reduction in freight or passenger services. Carriages, wagons and locomotives are of a much higher quality today, and do not need to be replaced or repaired so frequently. This means that the work load on repair staff is diminishing. If cuts in services are made over the next five years, they are more likely to come about as a result of the Government's insistence that BR should be a viable concern.

Mr Sid Weighell, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, the main union involved, believes that workshops at Ashford (Kent), Barrow (Cumbria), Derby, Doncaster, Glasgow, Horwich (Lancashire), Shildon (Durham), Swindon, and East London could be affected. Unlike BR, the NUR believes that more money should be spent on carriages and wagons only if Treasury authority could be given.

NUR delegates are meeting in London today to consider their next step. The unions are not agreeing to any worker being forced to leave the industry, except through voluntary acceptance of redundancy or

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For urban and suburban railways, infrastructure grants the rate of 75 per cent will be available. These will cover rolling stock, resignalling schemes, improved systems of train control, and automatic fare collection equipment. Previously on a limited range of main-line schemes were covered by infrastructure grants.

The extra cost of the measures — which are discretionary and not automatic — will depend on the number of schemes submitted, but the Department of the Environment estimated that it could include 25 million to 35 million for the tube services, add to its £1 million extra grant.

The day before London Transport makes public if it is proposed fare increases tied to Government announced by new grants for buses, tube, and commuter railways.

The new grants will mean a between 25 million and 35 million a year for London one million a year for British Rail and a further million pounds for two bus companies outside London.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary for the Environment said yesterday: "This major injection of capital will assist both train and bus operators provide a better quality of service to the travelling public."

A London Transport spokesman could not say whether it grants would make any difference to its controversial request for higher fares—expected to be considerably more than the CBI's 5 per cent price freeze.

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Woman kidnap victim

AMERICAN guerrillas kidnapped their first victim—Mrs Thelma de la Cruz, 56, the Dominican general in Caracas, V.Z. Mrs de la Cruz was left a bank in the city and her husband said it had been ransom note demanding \$50,000.

body A US federal judge in the Virgin Islands yesterday awarded the Lennon custody of his 12-year-old son, Julian, to his mother, Mrs Lennon. Mrs Lennon, who had given her former husband, John Lennon, a divorce, said she was visiting him in London on Tuesday. She had been in a Texas court giving evidence of the girl.

ers The Col. Union claimed that the Treasury had been deceived by the silence of the company, which had been quietly taken by banks and returned to the Mint with the claim that there was no debt.

show The Farm Air Show, traditional British aircraft show, is to be held at European manor house next year. In the show, British firms would be the big three Euroshows—Farnborough, Hanover, and Le Bourget—rotated, and there would only be one show.

the Guardian at 5p

Monday the Guardian at 5p. We are sorry the increase has come when we had hoped, but it has become inevitable because of higher costs.

Connally lays down conditions

From ANTHONY HARRIS and HELLA PICK: Washington, September 30

Connally, United States Secretary of the Treasury, laid out the monetary talks back to earth today by laying down conditions which are not easy to ignore.

He made it clear that the dollar, and by implication, the price of gold, is negotiable; but he wants parity between exchange rates and gold prices. He also wants concessions which his partners have so far been unwilling to offer.

He offered to remove the dollar from a matter of weeks' conditional on a free market for currencies which other currencies would appreciate sharply against the dollar, and on the progress on specific issues.

He said the free float is regarded as a desirable: the International Monetary Fund's managing director, M Pierre Schwelb, said as much after Mr Connally had spoken.

He said the more important of specific trade issues "on the US wants concessions from the Common Agricultural Policy, but there has been little hint of any movement from the EEC countries in this direction."

Although Mr Connally's new negotiating position is an advance on the stone-walling comment here was that the stance is largely negative.

In demanding free and floating currencies, Mr Connally was drawing attention to the wide gap between currency levels at present reached in the market and the new values that the US thinks necessary to correct her balance of payments. He appears to think that the gap must be too wide to be bridged in negotiation.

Mr Connally conceded that a floating market would not in a short period set realistic exchange rates, and this point was underlined by Mr Schwelb. He said that the assumption that countries would allow their currencies to float freely was unrealistic, and that the changes that would be achieved in this way would not be realistic or desirable. He again pleaded for a return to fixed parity and said that he had spent this week trying to impress finance ministers with a sense of urgency in the issue.

The main US attack on exchange rates is aimed at Japan, who has limited the appreciation of the yen to about 7 per cent during the float. There have been bilateral talks between the Japanese and the Americans, but little or no meeting of minds. The Japanese are reported to argue that balance of payments to improve productivity — which is essentially a refusal to discuss the issue.

The US feels that trade questions must be tackled with urgency equal to that brought to the realignment of currencies. Mr Connally is asking for a quick concession, or at least a declared willingness to discuss concessions, on the complaint which have often been made, particularly about the Common Agricultural Policy and Japanese imports restrictions.

The CAP is the more difficult issue. The French have refused to allow any discussion of the question in the Group of Ten and the last time this happened Mr Connally refused any further discussion of the import surcharge. The Japanese have indicated that they are willing to carry on dismantling their import restrictions in the context of a general agreement.

The one hint of agreement on trade questions has been a suggestion from one or two senior Bonn officials that it might, after all, be appropriate to discuss the Common agricultural policy. In this and other respects it is becoming clear that the German position is a good deal less distant from that of the US than that of her trading partners in the EEC.

Professor Schiller, in another speech today, called for free capital movement made possible by wide bands of flexibility in exchange rates — both features of US policy as outlined by Mr Connally. Both are ideas unacceptable to France. It seems possible that one result of Mr Connally's speech will be more acute dissension between the members of the EEC in the coming negotiations.

Mr Connally's remarks on gold, which is a vital issue to France, did not sound particularly encouraging, but Mr Connally carefully avoided ruling out a change in the price. US officials privately say that this increase will be conceded if it proves a necessary element in an otherwise satisfactory settlement.

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Mr Nixon delays atom test to curb Kosygin curiosity

From THOMAS O'TOOLE: Washington, September 30

The United States will go ahead with an underground test of a five-megaton atomic weapon late next month on Amchitka in the Alaskan Aleutians. In spite of published reports that President Nixon was considering whether to cancel the operation, sources close to the White House insist that he has not contemplated doing so. Codenamed Cannikin, it is the nation's first test of a warhead for the safeguard system of anti-ballistic missiles.

Electors shun polls in Spain

Madrid, September 30
Half of Spain's 17 million voters stayed away from the polls in general elections which produced victories for the only two candidates who have shown some opposition to the Government.

One of them, Eduardo Torra, a lawyer who styled himself "the voice of those without a voice," won the contest in Barcelona province, beating Juan Antonio Samaranch, a wealthy industrialist and sportsman. Senator Torra was elected to the Cortes in 1967 but left two years later because the Government refused to answer his parliamentary questions.

Successful in the Basque Guipuzcoa province was Professor Manuel Maria Escudero of San Sebastian, who vainly fought a Government Bill earlier in the year aimed at strengthening laws on public order and increasing penalties for political dissenters. He won by a narrow margin on the votes of 26 per cent of the electors, the lowest turnout of all regions.

With ballots counted in all but five of the 51 provinces the poll is about 50 per cent compared with 58 per cent in the last election four years ago.

Voting was to fill 104 of the 558 seats in the Cortes with the remaining deputies to be picked at the next four weeks either by Government appointment or in elections within specific regions such as trade unions, professional organisations, and the National Movement, a grouping of General Franco's supporters.

The low turnout was attributed to general political apathy and the lack of issues in the campaign. The 241 candidates ran as individuals with no political affiliation. Just over 30 per cent of the electorate voted in Madrid. — UPI.

Moscow visit

Mr Ali Nassef Mohammed, Egyptian Minister of Southern Yemen, arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks with the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr Kosygin and other Soviet leaders.

Areas teeming with thousands of animals less than a decade ago are now without anything bigger than a wild rat: Christopher Parker reports from Zambia

Hiring a game park

American millionaire and members of a Washington-based conservation society have secured a 2,500 square mile area in Zambia to make a game park.

Against the mass slaughter of Africa's large but diminishing stock of wild animals, a 25-year agreement signed between the Government and the Wildlife Conservation International, a virtual carte blanche to set up the management of its new park, point game guards, and protect roads and other infrastructure. The agreement, which is unprecedented in Africa, if not anywhere else in the world, stipulates that the foreign organisation should pay a "pepper-corn" rent of only one dollar a year from next June.

Prime mover behind the project is Mr A. E. "Buck" Stange, president of WCI and former president of lumber company of Portland, Oregon. He was born in Wisconsin 43 years ago. He has been visiting Africa annually since 1960 and, he put it, "game conservation got into my blood."

About 18 months ago Mr Stange, who at the time was a known member of the Safari Foundation of San Francisco, suggested to the Zambian Minister for Natural Resources, Mr Solomon Kalulu, a group of Americans might look after Zambian wild animals.

Subsequently, Mr Stange added a working lunch with President Kaunda and managed to get the project to the Head of State.

He then negotiated a deal. Recently the Zambian Government passed a special Act enabling WCI to lease the land, and the final signing was concluded.

Since independence seven years ago, Mr Kaunda's wish to Zambia's large variety of animals survive has been a constant question, but the means for achieving this objective has been lacking. But probably the only person in Africa who would be prepared to virtually cede a large-scale clandestine distri-

Qantas bomb hoax 'based on film'

Sydney, September 30

A film which police claim inspired a bomb hoax to extort \$233,000 from the Qantas airline, was given a special showing for a magistrates' court here today.

Three men accused of being involved in the hoax are Peter Pasquale Macari (36), a driver, Raymond James Poynting (28), a barman, and William Sorohan (21), a miner.

The prosecutor said he hoped to prove that the film, "Doomsday Flight," provided the idea for the crime. Two witnesses would establish its relevance.

The 90-minute film was screened at a cinema near the court in the presence of the magistrates, defence counsel, police, and press. The three accused were handcuffed and sat in the front row, with detectives behind them.

The \$233,000 in Australian dollars was handed over on May 26 after a hoaxer, calling himself Mr Brown, said there was an atmospheric pressure bomb on board Qantas flight 707 carrying 133 passengers bound for Hong Kong.

Mr Brown had told the police in a telephone call that the bomb would explode when the aircraft descended below a certain altitude. No bomb was found on the plane when it was searched later.

Detective Sergeant Jackson of "Townsville, Queensland, told the court that he saw "Doomsday Flight" on television at his home on March 24. The film depicted a man placing a bomb on a passenger aircraft, set to explode when the plane reduced its height. The purchase was a demand money from the airline.

Macari and Poynting are charged with having caused a letter to be received by Qantas's general manager, Captain Ritchie, demanding money with menaces and without reasonable cause. Sorohan is charged with aiding both in counselling Macari to send the letter. Macari is further charged with carrying a hand-grenade at Mascot Airport, Sydney, and stealing a van. — Reuters.

Searched

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Three hundred of 780 workers on Amchitka have been given several weeks' leave, which sources close to the Atomic Energy Commission insist does not mean any long postponement of the test. — Washington Post.

Serious problem

That poaching is getting out of hand was noted in the Government newspaper, the "Zambia Daily Mail," which added in an editorial comment: "The large-scale organised poaching is being done largely by Government officials and their friends. In some areas poaching is becoming a weekend occupation—bringing in a second income for the poachers."

"Another unfair feature of the poaching is that while game wardens will act against any villager caught slaughtering game illegally, they are usually wary about tackling Government officials in Government jeeps. Thus the culprits can operate almost with impunity."

Organised gangs with telescopic sights fitted to high-powered rifles go out into vast areas of bushland where there are insufficient game guards to provide protection—backed by game of businessmen who have sophisticated arrangements for fighting colonialists in their own countries.

THE "NEW middle class" is an eruptive phrase in Yugoslavia. Although President Tito frequently attacks the prevalence of people with private villas and conspicuous consumption, who betide the analysts who argue that this is not just a fringe phenomenon.

The philosophical journal "Praxis," published in Zagreb, as well as several student papers, have had issues banned this year for suggesting that the problem is now widespread or, worse still, for analysing it from a Marxist standpoint.

In this country, where labour is supposed to employ capital and not as in capitalism vice versa who are these people with their large cars, luxury houses, and foreign bank accounts? It is not just the party elite living well. The party long ago gave up its formal role as the administrative conveyor belt for all political and economic decisions. It has been well described now as an "association of political activists."

The new rich are more than that, and can be found throughout the economic system. Mr Miko Tripalo, a member of the country's executive presidency, divides them into two. "Some social inequalities arise through corrupt excursions. Much of the means of production unlawfully, i.e., corruption. The others come via the private system."

The first abuse must be dealt with by the law, the second via the tax system, which is going to have to become tougher and more progressive.

Both phenomena, of course, are not unique to Yugoslavia. There are few countries which do not share them, the little bit extra on the business contract, the private fix between buyers and sellers of equipment for large enterprises, the tax fiddles. As in any developing country the Civil Service and the tax machinery are imperfect.

What central government wants very often fails to happen. This can range from rent and price control which is honoured in the breach. When the dinar was devalued this winter hundreds of Belgrade private landlords who overcharge as if it, used it as an excuse to up the rents. Or there are the banned political magazines openly offered to me in bookshops regardless.

Mr Kiro Gligorov, another member of the presidency, argues that social differences are lower than in other countries, including those of Eastern Europe "and particularly between the party, Government and army apparatus and the workers." He adds: "I consider the biggest social difference is whether one is employed or not. There are too many people without work."

Naturally enough, outside the Government critics are prepared to lay more of the blame on official policy. Branko Horvat, a leading economist, points to some of the stupidities of tax law.

He cites the differential on goods bought by a firm which carry a lower tax than when they are bought by an individual, an admirable concept encouraging industrial investment except that it often means with transferable products like heaters and furniture that people buy them through a firm for their own use. Mr Horvat sees this as one of the inevitable faults likely to arise when a small Balkan country is industrialised within a generation.

Although senior politicians play down the dispute over private wealth, it is there under the surface. It lurks behind the

'People with private villas and conspicuous consumption...'
A phenomenon typified by Fort Lovrjenac and often a target for Tito's censure

Private riches and public rumination

debate over the next stage in the reform process. In 1965 the country went over to a "planned market economy" with an economic reform, canonised here as The Reform, and designed to open the economy to world market influences and simultaneously force enterprises to become more business-orientated.

The Reform has not been a success. Inflation is rampant, already 18 per cent this year. The country has never had so many unemployed. Some politicians argue that it was all a mistake.

Non-Government economists say that what is needed is a different set of fiscal and monetary measures. The goal was right: the tools were wrong. The Government (shades of Britain, 1967) stuck too long to an outdated exchange rate, and then had to devalue.

Such economists are impatient with the fuss aroused by the recent Croatian plea for a lifting of some of the restrictions on private enterprise. (The demand, let it be noted, came from the Croatian League of Communists). They wanted

farmers to be able to own more than 10 hectares, private artisans and hotel keepers to be allowed to employ more than five workers, easier conditions for private taxi-drivers, and others who want to start small companies, and better possibilities for firms to invite foreign capital for joint ventures.

The demands are proposed on straightforward economic grounds. Croatia is the main tourist area. More of its people work abroad than any other national group. Why not encourage them back by giving them a chance to invest their savings in a small business? Other Communists see it differently, as the thin end of a private enterprise wedge which is already too wide.

Economists like Horvat say that both are arguing about trivia. The traditional concept of property must be replaced by a more fundamental concept of economic control, what Marx called "control over labour and its products." If artisans and peasants exert no monopoly power, they are not an alien element. What counts are the



commanding heights of the economy, the way they are run, and their benefits divided.

So much for some of the themes in the economic debate. Unlike Eastern Europe it is a debate which is openly conducted (with some exceptions). Unlike Western Europe it takes place within a political consensus committed to socialism. Unlike both it still has the newness of a developing country. Yugoslavia, it has been said, has a tradition of change, a tradition of no tradition.

Except for one thing. It has a tradition of intranational strife. And the other great issue today, and certainly the most divisive one, is the national question. The editors of the Croat weekly "Hrvatski Tjednik" criticise their fellow Zagreb intellectuals from "Praxis" precisely for ignoring the national question, discussing exclusively the "new middle class," and thus, they add with some vehemence, for failing to reach a mass audience.

Yugoslav national politicians are already not very different from good regional lobbyists in the United States Congress. Nearly all the national communities have their own newspapers now. The decentralisation process sanctioned by this summer's constitutional amendments is probably irreversible.

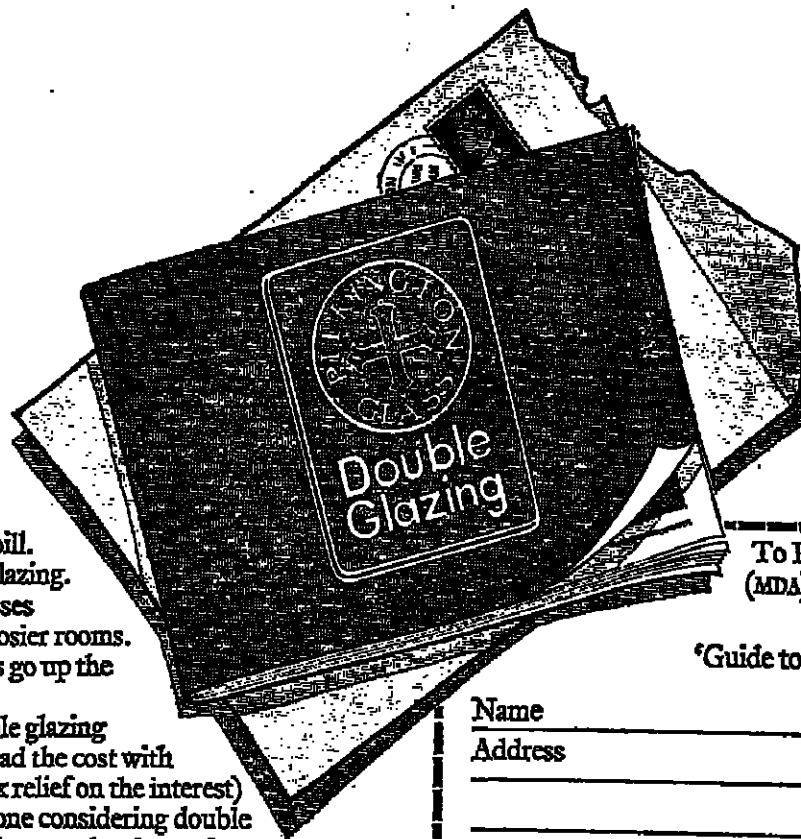
Some federal politicians, particularly in Serbia, view this with alarm. The knowledge that Mr Brezhnev was in Belgrade recently, looking for signs that the country could be disintegrating, does not encourage them. But then Mr Brezhnev can be wrong.

Decentralisation is only likely to go so far that it does not threaten the country's independence. Not even the most nationalistic politicians are prepared to pay the price of chaos and loss of independence if that is what their demands will mean.

Decentralisation is a safeguard and not a threat. The same is true of the workers' self-management system. In spite of its imperfections it is now widely enough accepted to be irreversible. Centralist tendencies in the economy and in politics are not yet dead. But, in the words of one economist here, "self-management is a corrosive force against centralisation, and that is one of its justifications."

Jonathan Steele

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HOME NEWS

Government prepared to provide 'safety net' loans to ports

By DAVID FAIRHALL

The Government's policy of non-intervention in commercial affairs was further eroded yesterday with the announcement of Treasury loans to port authorities having difficulty in renewing capital debts. But the loans will only be offered to ports demonstrating to the satisfaction of the National Ports Council their financial viability.

Regarding the scheme as a "safety net," the Government evidently hopes that it will establish the confidence—noticeably lacking since the financial crisis on Merseyside—necessary for port authorities to obtain funds on the open market. Mr John Peyton, the Minister for Transport Industries, said yesterday that the less the loan facilities were used the better.

Mersey starts shift work

By our Northern Labour Correspondent

Shift-system working will begin at Liverpool docks this weekend for the first time in the port's history. From tomorrow, the port will be able to offer shippers a 24-hour-a-day service, an improvement which is hoped will attract back to Merseyside much of the trade lost in recent months.

The shift system is one of the changes to be brought about under the second stage of the Devlin Report's modernisation proposals for British ports. Liverpool has lagged behind the other major ports in implementing productivity schemes as part of the second stage of modernisation—the first was the decentralisation of labour in 1967—and the new system is the product of more than a year of difficult negotiations.

Even now, the Devlin stage two proposals will be launched to a somewhat uncertain start because the new pay-and-productivity scheme is still incomplete in many details; but at least, Liverpool hopes to benefit from some of the errors made elsewhere.

Productivity at London docks fell sharply after the introduction of a flat-wage system last year. This presented the Merseyside port authority with serious food for thought, since one of the employers' main hopes had been to eliminate pieceworking from the Liverpool docks under the second stage of the modernisation plan. During the negotiations of the past year, some of the virtues of the pieceworking system—as well as its pitfalls—have been carefully assessed.

And when the new pay system is implemented on Merseyside this weekend, it will be with the retention of pieceworking in its present form.

Meanwhile, the port's 10,500 dockers have been offered new basic wages ranging from £26 for an ordinary day shift (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.), £29 for an evening shift (5 p.m. to 11 p.m.), and £36 for a night shift (11 p.m. to 6 a.m.). Wages will be supplemented with piecework bonuses which both employers and unions are satisfied will enable dockers to earn at least as much as they can under the present system (£42 to £44), if not more. The main attraction, from the dockers' point of view, is that the new system will probably enable them to take home as much money for fewer hours' work (the average working week in the port at present, including overtime, is about 48 hours).

While the new shift system goes into operation, detailed negotiations will continue to try to evolve a simplified pieceworking system. The present one, which enables shop stewards to negotiate pieceworking rates for almost every cargo entering or leaving the port, is riddled with hazards, and has been blamed for the bad strike record at the port.

Incentive payments schemes in some form are now certain to be retained in the port as a means of promoting the higher productivity that Liverpool needs.



Georges Jouhin, aged 83, the French impressionist painter, at the opening of the first full exhibition of his work in London. It is at the B.H. Corner Gallery, Cathedral Place, St Paul's. Mr Jouhin studied for a year at St Joseph's College, Beniah Hill, London, and has returned to Britain for the first time in 67 years.

Councils oppose rent reform plan

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

The Association of Municipal Corporations has strong reservations about the Government's proposals for reforming council housing finance. A report by the association's housing committee stresses concern about the partial use of local subsidies for rent rebates suggested in the White Paper "Fair Deal for Housing."

The rebates, for private as well as council tenants, would represent a substantial change in policy concerning the relationship between central and local government. "Whereas the provision of housing at a fair rent is the duty of the local authority, the need to supplement the income of a tenant is in our opinion a matter for central government," the report says.

Local authorities have no control over the level of pensions, supplementary benefits or minimum wages and must therefore regard as an open-ended commitment any liability arising from a difference between income and rent levels.

The Government has agreed to carry the subsidy for at least three years but only on the basis that councils hand over any profits from their housing tenants back 50 per cent after the deduction of rent allowances.

Prize potato crop escapes a blight

Mr Tom Cooke was cleared yesterday of cheating to produce a record entry for the world potato championships. Mr Cooke, aged 64, had been accused of burying sacks of potatoes in his garden at Funtington, Sussex, to add to those he grew from six seed potatoes. Mr John Parker, editor of "Garden News," which runs the championships, said that random samples had been tested from the 1,701lb entry under police supervision. Specialists at the National Institute of Agricultural Botany at Cambridge "could find nothing to suggest that they had been grown elsewhere than in Mr Cooke's garden."

Rough luck to be affluent

By our own Reporter

Many people in Britain may be suffering from the malnutrition of affluence. In an address given yesterday to the annual conference of medical officers of health in Llandudno, Dr Geoffrey Taylor of London University asked for a public inquiry into malnutrition in Britain, much of which he related to the increasing use of refined carbohydrates, such as sugar and white flour.

"The reassurances of Ministers of Health that, apart from exceptional cases, there were no appreciable nutritional deficiencies in Britain, were beginning to appear dangerously misleading," Dr Taylor said.

He pointed out that recent studies in the United States, Britain, Australia, and France showed that between 30 per cent and 50 per cent of people over 40 years of age had diverticular disease of the colon, which is almost unknown among Asians and rural Africans.

Nor is this malnutrition of affluence limited to comparisons between developed and underdeveloped nations. "In the more affluent South of England, diets were less satisfactory than in the North, a new and surprising finding," Dr Taylor said.

He drew attention to the work of Dr George Lynch and Dr S. de la Paz at Queen Elizabeth College, who surveyed 4,382 children and reported that the diets of 83 per cent were unsatisfactory. Of primary school children, 18 per cent were thought to be "at risk" with insufficient calcium and 28 per cent with insufficient riboflavin.

Dr Taylor underlined two problems of nutrition in Britain: vitamin C deficiency, and lack of roughage in refined carbohydrates, which has been linked to gastro-intestinal diseases, diabetes, and coronary heart disease.

Drawing upon both his own experience as a medical officer in India and in Britain and upon an exhaustive list of other medical studies, Dr Taylor compiled a disturbing catalogue of

Call to debate science policy

Too sudden a reduction in resources allocated to scientific inquiry in Britain intended as economies will waste previous investment and highly trained manpower, the National Environment Research Council says in its annual report, published yesterday. It calls for a free and wide debate on Britain's future science policy. Any hasty action, says the report, would create a very serious loss of confidence.

The council says that the attainment of "the critical balance" between increasing demand for new basic knowledge—and the research capability to meet this—may never be reached. The future of science in Britain for many years to come, will depend on decisions likely to be taken during the coming year.

For that reason the recommendations of the Council for Scientific Policy are awaited "with especial concern."

At the same time in the council's view continual reviews and proposals for the reorganisation of science are "necessarily disturbing."

The perfect system does not exist in this or any other country. "But it would be a misconception to suppose the strategic advance of relevant scientific knowledge in areas of practical significance, such as the natural environment, will be effective if plans are unduly dictated by the immediate practical problems."

In a section on pollution, the report discloses that heron eggs have revealed high concentrations of mercury. There has recently been world wide anxiety about residues of mercury in marine and fresh water life used as human food. In examining sea birds and pollutants, the conservancy is paying special attention to the effects of metallic and organochlorine residues.

A question of gaudy colours

A secondary school headmaster who has sent a brother and sister home nine times for wearing "gaudy pullovers" agreed yesterday that he is partially colour blind. The headmaster, Mr John Tasker, said: "I am only as colour blind as many intelligent people. Sometimes I confuse reds and greens but I can still tell if the colours are gaudy or not."

Petrina Aldridge, aged 12, and her brother Clifford, aged 11, were sent away from Warneford School, Highworth, Swindon, for the ninth time yesterday. Petrina wore a pink jumper, green pleated skirt, and brown shoes; Clifford wore a beige pullover, long grey trousers, and brown shoes.

In the opinion of the children's father, Mr David Aldridge, "the headmaster is being unreasonable." Their mother said: "Once Petrina wore a green and white cardigan but the headmaster said it was red."

Ford ahead with belt

By our Motoring Correspondent

Ford yesterday announced that all its cars will be fitted from now on with the colour-coded safety belt—well ahead of the 1973 legislation to make it compulsory. The Ford system, first introduced on the Mk III Cortina last year, incorporates a flexible stalk to carry the inboard section of the belt, and requires no adjustment.

The company claims that the design gives unmatched comfort for the wearer and increases physical safety. The catch faces outwards for immediate release in an emergency.

Pole vault to Tokyo with JAL

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Published monthly by the Advisory Centre for Education, an independent, non-profit-making body established to keep parents informed, and advised on all aspects of education.

where in October

The October issue of WHERE is given over to one theme—A.S. Neill, the founder and headmaster of Summerhill School. The influence of Neill on how we treat children has been enormous and often unsuspected: in this issue we examine the areas which have been most influenced by his work.

Edward Blishen outlines Neill's life and philosophy; Maurice March asks how far state schools have caught up or even surpassed the pioneers like Neill; plus articles on exams by the Secretary of the Joint Matriculation Board; on curriculum by the Midway, Ber; on 'the mind of the child' by Leila Berg; on education by Caspar Brook; and on schools councils by John McCarath.

Finally, A.S. Neill himself writes on things he has changed his mind about.

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Cutty Sark

Double-barrelled to mature the malts

Tactics of urban attacks

By our own Reporter

The success of urban guerrillas in kidnapping ambassadors, hijacking aircraft, and exploding bombs in cities from Ulster to Uruguay is computed in a new pamphlet published today by the Institute for Strategic Studies.

Its author, Robert Moss, suggests that the terror campaign by the IRA has enabled critics to represent the British Army as a repressive not a peace-keeping force.

The IRA's strength in its current tactics stems from the support it commands from Catholics in Northern Ireland rather than from any degree of military competence or ingenuity. According to Mr Moss, the IRA's terrorist activities contributed to the resignation of Mr Chichester Clark as Prime Minister in March and helped to bring about internment in August.

"In this sense, IRA terrorism succeeded. It led to a situation where the British Army, which began as a referee between the two communities, appeared as a party to the quarrel. The chaos it engendered helped to postpone the application of social reforms designed to get to the root of the problem and thus eroded Catholic faith in a solution within the existing framework."

The difficulties of governments which agree to treat with guerrillas are illustrated by the experience of the Brazilians. The pamphlet notes that it cost the Government in Brazil 15 political prisoners to free an American Ambassador, but later the price was 70 for a Swiss Ambassador — "rampant inflation by anyone's standards and the game of bluff between captives and governments continued to be played."

So far, no group of extremists has succeeded in causing serious disruption to transport and communications in a Western country, although the complexity of modern cities makes them especially vulnerable to "technological terrorism."

But what may stop it all succeeding, argues Mr Moss, is the failure to mobilise popular opinion, which is the weakness of most contemporary urban guerrilla movements. "Urban Guerrilla Warfare," Adelphi Papers No. 72, by Robert Moss, Institute for Strategic Studies.

Arms charges withdrawn

Charges against two Aer Lingus airline officials of possessing 81 rounds of ammunition were withdrawn at Cambridge, County Down, yesterday.

Brian Cunningham (39), of Beechwood Park, Londonderry, and William Gilmour (50), of Colmbridge Gardens, Newtownabbey, Co Meath, had been on bail totalling £1,000 since August 28.

Boroughs aim for an 'instant homefinder'

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

The London boroughs are to set up a housing office to tackle the capital's massive housing problem — by matching the needs of the crowded inner London boroughs with those of outer boroughs which have room to spare.

The plan, as forecast in Tuesday's Guardian, was put to Mr Julian Amery, Minister of Housing and Construction, at a special conference yesterday on ways of tackling the city's shortage of homes.

The latest estimates show that there could be 115,000 more households than homes in three years' time — 15,000 worse than was forecast 15 months ago. In his report on London housing last year, Professor Barry Cunningham, director of the Birmingham Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, said that a new housing agency was needed to tackle the capital's problem on a metropolitan level.

The London housing office, which was suggested to the conference by Alderman Lou Sherman, chairman of the London Boroughs Association, could fulfil this role. It would hire highly qualified staff to produce up-to-date statistics on housing needs and resources, assess help which outer boroughs might give to inner areas where land is scarce, and organise people who want to move.

The Greater London Council already acts as a channel for some nominations but there is a feeling in some boroughs that it is not sufficiently sensitive to people's real needs, so families find themselves offered accom-

Weighing up smoking risk

By our Science Correspondent

People who give up smoking put on weight so rapidly that they could run a greater risk of heart disease than they would as smokers.

An analysis of the weight and smoking habits of South Wales steelworkers, published in the current "British Medical Journal," shows that non-smokers continue to gain weight until they are 50 — when they are on average 30lb. above the accepted "desirable" limit.

Smokers gain weight only until 30 when they reach a weight plateau only 13lb. above the desired weight limit. The smoker who gives up gains weight rapidly and, after eight years, becomes comparable with the man who has never smoked at all.

The study says that since obesity, like smoking, is directly related to increased risks of heart disease, there is a need to study the relative risks. Smokers are twice as likely to

suffer from heart disease as non-smokers, but those who are more than 25 per cent overweight are at even greater risk.

The Welsh National School of Medicine, which carried out the study, criticises the 1971 report on smoking by the Royal College of Physicians for failing to point out the risks of obesity. A study of obesity carried out by the Office of Health Economics, it says, suggests that to be 10lb. overweight carries a greater health risk than smoking 25 cigarettes a day.

Before smokers start to cheer, however, it needs to be emphasised that the greatest risks from smoking are of lung cancer and chronic bronchitis, not heart disease. There is no doubt about the overall loss of life expectancy which results from smoking, nor of the relatively rapid recovery of life expectancy in those who give up.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE, Cambridge, is celebrating its centenary next week — but nobody exactly knows when. Miss Ruth Cohen, the principal, said yesterday that she dated the start of the college to the time when her predecessor, Miss Ann Jemima Clough, and five students established themselves in a house at 74 Regent Street rented for them by Henry Sidwick.

This was some time in early October, 1871. Though founded later than Girton, Newnham was actually the first women's college to appear in Cambridge.

The college, which now has 364 undergraduates and 65 graduates, is not holding any dramatic celebration. Though it would like to improve its kitchens, its central heating, and its ratio of fellows to undergraduates, it shot its main centenary bolt some years early in a building appeal, designed to increase its intake by a quarter after the Robbins report.

Mr Amery's main contribution yesterday was to announce an increase in the financial control which Whitehall exercises over council building, and the creation of a London housing action group under Mr Paul Channon, his Parliamentary Under-Secretary, to cut through blockages in the London housing scene.

Mr Amery placed great hopes on British Rail's store of disused land. He also stressed the need for council building and, so far as the private sector was concerned, for more homes in the £5,000 to £9,000 range.

To help to achieve this aim he was prepared to see councils sell off land at less than market value, on the proviso that builders put up homes with a certain price range. "Over the past two years the proportion of new houses in London built for sale has fallen from about one-third to a quarter — about half the national average," said Mr Amery. "We must surely try to give Londoners the same opportunities for owner-occupation as the rest of the country enjoys."

Mr Scanlon, whose union has already told the Registrar that it wants to be withdrawn from the provisional register, claimed that the Government had done everything in its power to stamp out unions into permanent registration. "The Act's authority will depend on the degree of cooperation both sides of industry are prepared to give."

He argued that there was no alternative to voluntary discipline by the unions themselves in avoiding industrial trouble. While the trade unions were on much firmer ground in opposition to the Act in recent months, employers and the press were becoming less enthusiastic about the ability of legislation to order industrial relations.

Mr Robert Keith, the new registrar of unions and employers' organisations, opens his first register today with the names of well over 350 unions and employers' associations already on it. This is just a provisional register, as its names are automatically transferred to the records of the Registrar of Friendly Societies. But within a few days many unions are expected to request the removal of their names from the register.

Mr de Villiers, South African rugby captain, said at Bow Street yesterday that he supported morally the South African Rugby Board's help for the Hain Prosecution Fund set up in South Africa. Mr Francis Bennion, a barrister, of the Old Rectory, Farleigh, has brought a private prosecution. Mr Hain, of Fawcett Road, Putney, is accused of conspiracy to disrupt cricket and rugby tour matches involving South African teams.

Mr Brian Capstick, counsel for Hain, asked Mr de Villiers: "Is it right the South African Rugby Board offered to receive donations to the Hain Prosecution Fund?" Mr de Villiers: "I think that is right. They will send money people are prepared to give. I think the board has never forced anyone to contribute."

The demonstration had worked on the nerves of the players. On tour it had been their policy not to admit this. Mr Capstick: Did you decide to go on because it would be to the advantage of South African rugby? Mr de Villiers: No, I do not agree.

Mr Wilf Wooller, Glamorgan county cricket secretary, said the cricket world had wanted to admit to this. "We were instructed by the Home Secretary, James Callaghan, that the tour should be cancelled. The impression I got was that this was linked with the 'Stop The Seventies Tour' movement."

There was a very strong Com-

No freak-out at Newnham

By Richard Bourne

Newnham is one of the pioneers of sexual equality in education. College members took part in the recent "prank-in" in the men's colleges and staff have been active in persuading men's colleges to accept women undergraduates.

Clare, King's, and Churchill, are taking 105 women between them for the first time next year. Miss Cohen said: "At the moment we're pretty la-did-dah about the effect this will have on our own entry."

Men's colleges which have got in a tizzy over how many full length mirrors they install have apparently been knocked over by the police of the teen-age women applicants — and at least one direct grant headmistress has set her cap on getting the first girl accepted by King's.

But the Newnham attitude is that there is enough talent for everyone. Though some girls from "repressed" secondary schools may feel that life would be freer at a man's

college, the real differences, say Newnham dons, will quickly be realised to be minimal. "We have had coeducation in Cambridge for years. What is being introduced now is co-residence," said one. Miss Cohen remarked: "Coeducation is unutterably unimportant."

Some time in future, when most of the men's colleges are coeducational, Newnham might move in the same direction. But the suffragette spirit lives on: such a change may only be considered when far more women are guaranteed places at Cambridge.

Though some worry about the future development of the colleges, the lack of flamboyant celebrations at Newnham suggests that there is no need for assertive confidence building. Miss Cohen, who retires shortly, merely held a summer garden party, invited some journalists to lunch yesterday, and plans to remind the students at the start of term.

Scanlon warns of clash Feather wants dialogue with managements

By our Labour Staff

Mr Hugh Scanlon, the engineers' leader, yesterday warned employers that they would face all-out confrontation with unions if they tried to force the Industrial Relations Act.

Mr Scanlon, who is president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, told a conference of managers in London that unity in the union movement — now being forged — could speed the end of the Act's effectiveness.

Mr Scanlon, whose union has already told the Registrar that it wants to be withdrawn from the provisional register, claimed that the Government had done everything in its power to stamp out unions into permanent registration. "The Act's authority will depend on the degree of cooperation both sides of industry are prepared to give."

He argued that there was no alternative to voluntary discipline by the unions themselves in avoiding industrial trouble. While the trade unions were on much firmer ground in opposition to the Act in recent months, employers and the press were becoming less enthusiastic about the ability of legislation to order industrial relations.

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On the eve of the implementation of the Industrial Relations Act, Mr Feather, the TUC General Secretary, gave a warning that those predicting a breakdown in the TUC policy of non-registration were guilty of wishful thinking or self-delusion.

Calling for a dialogue with management he told the British Plastics Federation in London that there was no organisation in the world which exercised as much influence in the social and economic field as the 10 million-strong British trade union movement.

Circumstances were crying out for cooperation to solve the difficulties. "If the dialogue with Government has become distant, then a closer dialogue is necessary between the two partners in this country's industrial development, the management and the unions."

The Government on its own could not cope with the effect of the world's monetary and trading problems. Nor could managements on their own, or unions on their own.

"But closer consultation between management and unions and the acceptance by both work people and management of the need for greater involvement with one another in the day-to-day production of industry will lessen the impact of the difficulties which lie ahead."

The Government knew as well as anyone that registration lay at the heart of the Act. The TUC policy of non-registration was not just symbolic. It was not only a question of principle, but very much a question of trade union practice.

The Government may believe that there will be growing acceptance of the Act. "What

we see is a determination that the Act will be repealed as soon as possible by a Government which will work closely with the trade union movement in the field of industrial relations as in the field of economic and social policy as a whole."

"It is a pity that the Government threw away the offer we made to them when they took office. This offer was that we would cooperate with this Government, just as we had with the previous Conservative governments since the war."

This was on the basis of full consultation before the implementation of the Act. The TUC policy of non-registration has chosen instead to withdraw from the possibility of closer consultation and has adopted policies of either disengagement or confrontation.

Captain's 'moral support'

Dawie de Villiers, South African rugby captain, said at Bow Street yesterday that he supported morally the South African Rugby Board's help for the Hain Prosecution Fund set up in South Africa. Mr Francis Bennion, a barrister, of the Old Rectory, Farleigh, has brought a private prosecution. Mr Hain, of Fawcett Road, Putney, is accused of conspiracy to disrupt cricket and rugby tour matches involving South African teams.

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There was a very strong Communist influence in the Stop the Seventies Tour Campaign. He did not agree with the Home Secretary's view that there was an unparalleled crescendo of opposition to the cricket tour.

Mr John Gerrard, Deputy Assistant Commissioner at New Scotland Yard, said that in the four rugby games in London the cost of all police services was about £35,500.

● A crime reporter writes: Of £35,500 spent on police duties at the Rugby games £32,500 would have been spent anyway on normal duties. The main effect of the demonstrations was that the police were diverted from their normal areas. The extra cost would not involve any extra charge on the taxpayer or ratepayer.

Museum shows rare tazzas

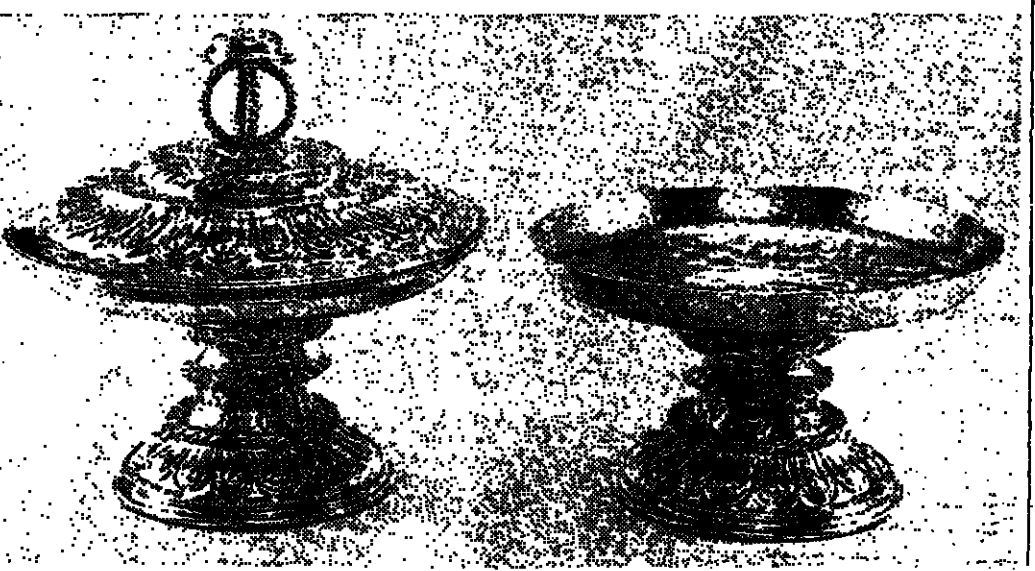
By our Art Sales Correspondent

THE BRITISH MUSEUM puts on show today some magnificent pieces of Tudor silver which it has bought for £75,000 from Rochester Cathedral. They are two tazzas — cups on feet — and a cover. They are known only by their marks not by their names, because some of the records kept by the Goldsmiths' Company have been destroyed. The earlier of the two tazzas bears the date

letter for 1528 and the cover for 1532. The other has an indistinct mark but was made either in 1531 or in 1533.

The only other English tazza of this shape to have survived over its preservation, like these ones, to the fact that it was given to a church — St James's, Arlington, Devon. The pieces are displayed at the museum in thief-proof cases.

The two tazzas and cover — bought for £75,000



Harassment claim 'baseless'

Sir, — Please allow us to comment on Michael Lake's article, "Pressure on tenants" (September 24). No question of harassment of any kind, within the meaning of the law, has arisen or will arise. Our clients are engaged in a rehousing operation in order to move some of their tenants at Canonbury from the sort of house described (damp, 100 years old, 10-roomed, worth £20,000), where in many cases the tenant occupies only two or three rooms in an otherwise empty house, to modernised flats or maisonettes at Wallace Road.

Our view is that no tenant has been required to accept accommodation inferior to that vacated, and in fact the very contrary is the case if one uses any normal yardstick for judging housing standards. No tenant is asked to share any facilities where his existing tenancy does not require him to do so, and the distance from the old to the new premises is seldom more than a few hundred yards.

The tenants enjoy the advice of the Tenants' Association (to whom full information has been given by us), of their local councillors, of their member of Parliament, Mr John Grieve, of the honorary solicitor to the association, and lastly of their own solicitor, frequently retained, where appropriate, via the legal aid scheme.

If the situation is allowed to remain as it has for many years past, there is no doubt that these large houses must continue to deteriorate until demolition is the only course. On

the other hand, carefully repaired and restored, they will probably stand for another hundred years, thus preventing any diminution in the overall housing pool.

However, under present Rent Control conditions, this can only be done by or for an owner-occupier, and perhaps we should point out that the recent White Paper ("Fair Deal for Housing" — para 52) expressly states that the new rent allowance

scheme will be restricted "if the dwelling is much larger than the tenant requires or is situated in an area of high property values where the tenant is living from choice rather than from necessity."

The reason why hearing dates have not always been fixed is invariably to give more time to each party to make proper preparations, and additional time has, in fact, been requested more often by tenants than by our clients. In no case have our

Hope of 'human heart valve'

By our Correspondent

A radically new type of artificial heart valve has been developed by Oxford scientists, closely resembling the natural human heart valve and in principle on which it works entirely different from that the artificial valves at present used throughout the world.

It holds out hope of a more normal life for patients enabling them to dispense with the constant taking of anti-coagulant drugs.

Experiments with animals have been highly encouraging. Two goats implanted with it have been in good health after more than nine months.

Instead of having a ball-valve which snaps shut like a skindiver's scuba valve, the new valve operates by means of three finely-textured flaps, or cusps. It has not yet been tried with humans because some important problems will have to be solved before it can be used. Dr Brian Bellhouse, leader of the University engineering department team which devised the new valve, says that at present continuous anti-coagulant treatment is essential for an artificial heart valve patient.

This is because the presences of such potent coagulants cause severe turbulence in the blood stream. The turbulence smashes large numbers of blood cells and, not checked by anti-coagulants, would soon cause fatal clots.

The idea for a new valve came three years ago when experiments upset, established ideas about how blood flows through the natural aortic valve. Dr Bellhouse and his father, Dr Francis Bellhouse, an engineering department assistant design engineer, built models of the aortic valve which couple to a laboratory heart simulator.

They were able to show that the key operating factors were the shape of the valve and the valve wall whose function has until then been unknown. Eddies created by the blood stream flowing around the valve cavities caused the valve to close gently, without setting up any harmful turbulence.

The two goats were operated upon by Mr A. J. Gunn, chief cardiac surgeon at the Nuffield Department of Surgery. On recovery their artificial heart valve remained in place for more than six months.

In addition to these tests, valves made at the Oxford laboratory were implanted in calves at St. Mary's Hospital in London. Dr D. G. Mervin and Dr Paul D. Singh, two of the calves' surgeons, for more than six months.

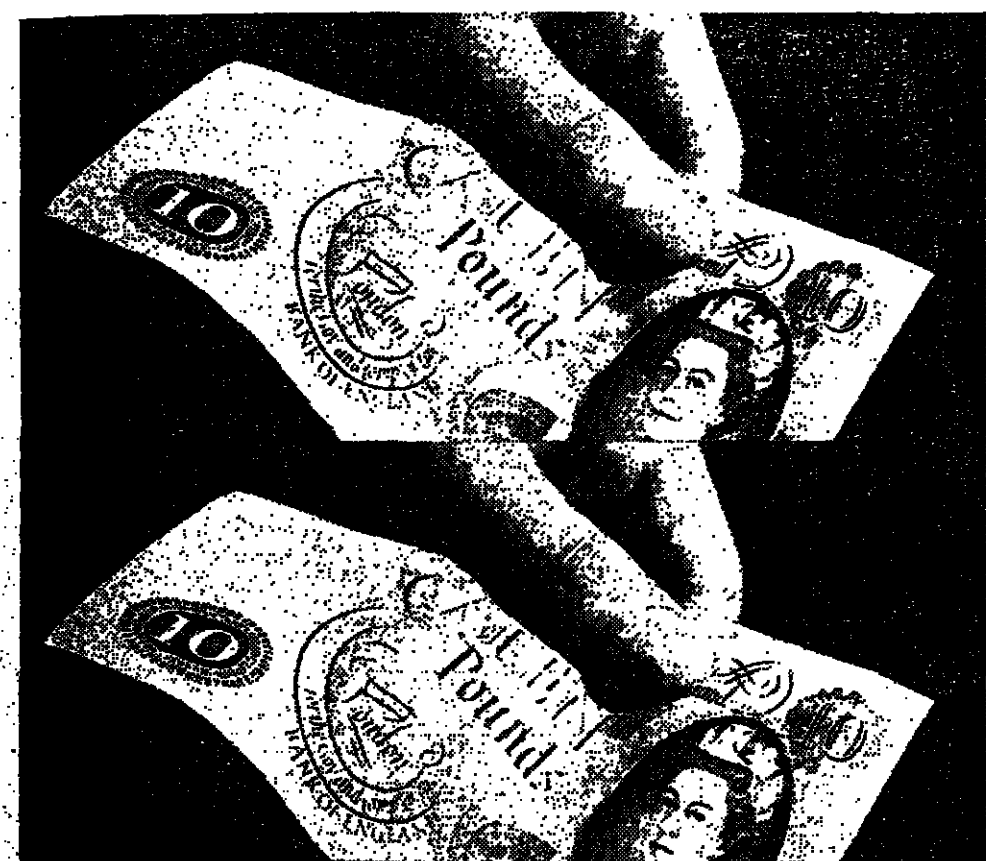
No anti-coagulant was used in either series of experiments. The significance of the survival rates is that with any other type of artificial heart valve the animals would inevitably have died within days, at most a few weeks, without constant treatment with anti-coagulant drugs.

The main problem still to be solved is the tendency for the valve to stiffen as it gradually absorbs substances from the blood. Dr Bill Haworth, the team's materials specialist, is trying to find a less absorbent plastic which would still retain the flexibility and biological compatibility of the present material.

The Oxford research team stresses that, though the new type valve is now universally used, it is still a perfectly good device. Valves of this sort have been implanted by the thousands and a great many people owe their lives to them. Mr Gunn points out:

Detective found not guilty

A London detective charged with a burglary, including one of taking a £100 bribe, at Marlborough Street Court yesterday. Detective Constable William Prentice, of Meadway, St. John, Surrey, had been charged with conspiring to accept a bribe of £100 to allow a police officer not to identify a man in a burglary offence.



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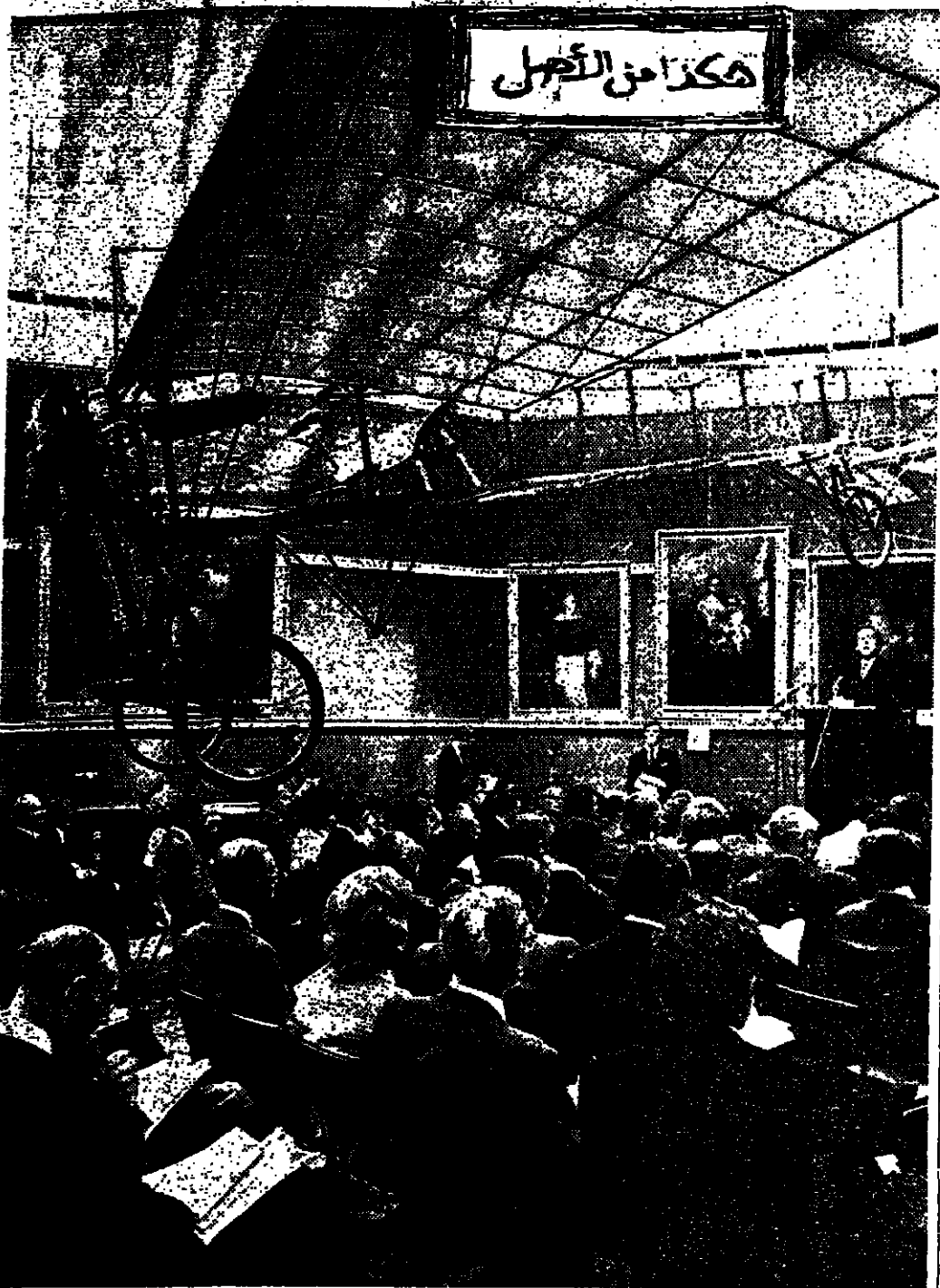
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Why price

Hope of
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Wilson 'only interested in own position'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The "Political Quarterly" yesterday published a 10-page leading article condemning Mr Wilson's leadership of the party and calling for a new form of collective leadership. The criticism comes three days before the Labour Party conference opens.

The unsigned article, written by the journal's co-editor, Professor Bernard Crick, states: "Mr Wilson has proved himself unfit to be leader of the Labour Party. He has become a liability to the Labour movement. No one can now believe that he stands for anything except maintaining his own position as leader irrespective of where he is leading, and what he leads."

He has, however, proved conclusively that some of the complaints of his being 'dictatorial' are not well founded: for on occasion he is more than capable of leading from behind, as his new European policy shows.

And the tragedy for the country, as well as the fault for the Labour Movement, is that if he has himself consciously tried, as his moderate critics once accused him, to make the office of Prime Minister 'Presidential', it is in fact American Presidential in a sense that few of these critics understand: the powerlessness of the Presidential office really to effect needed social changes without the existence at every level of a party broadly united in common policies, the powerlessness of the one-man band to do anything but carry on playing.

Professor Crick, who has taught political science at Harvard, Berkeley, the London School of Economics, and Sheffield University, makes his Labour sympathies clear. He stresses the need of the party to develop coherent policies consistent with socialist principles and theories. He adds:

"We doubt whether the Parliamentary Labour Party can stimulate such rethinking. Collectively it is almost as inept as its leader in seeing the political importance of middle- and long-term policies—and coherent policies, not just intricate and disconnected bright ideas such as Mr Wedgwood Benn is so fertile in providing. The Fabian Society once counted for something, but it has long ago become so eager to be immediately useful, and is too dominated and restrained by young MPs wanting specific ideas to help him with Ministerial careers."

What is needed, the leading article says, is study and debate within the party, and an attempt to attract back to the party the members of the various extra-parliamentary opposition groups which have sprung up. The problem with the new pressure groups is that there is no coordination of policies.

Some form of democratic socialism is the only solution that can make sense in both economic and political terms; but it needs trying—by means of sincere and collective leadership, and by means of a widespread and, if necessary, prolonged period of debate. The "Political Quarterly," which tries to bridge "progressive" ideas with practical administration, has a circulation of 3,000. A majority of its readers are academics, and it is unlikely that many of the delegates to next week's conference, will read it.

Issues for councils

By JOHN ARDILL

The Rating and Valuation Association conference at Brighton was told yesterday that local authorities of the future should deal mainly with the community issues which give rise to pressure groups.

Councillor Mrs E. Henshall, of Sandbach urban district in Cheshire, said of the elected members' session of the conference: "This is going to be the real function of local government. If we are going to represent real concerns and real needs, we should be doing these things in local government and not leaving them to pressure groups."

Party politics had brought local government into disrepute—local elections were seen as a pre-run for parliamentary elections—but council activities were having less and less to do with party politics.

Councillor J. C. Reitel, chairman of Uckfield rural district, Sussex, said that councillors should beware of minority pressure groups fighting for the formation of "play groups, sports councils and the like." They should take a detached view of these causes before giving way to pressures which could lead to higher rates. "This in turn leads to strong feelings against the spending of ratepayers' money on these objects among ratepayers who are not organised in pressure groups, such as the elderly."

Councillor Barry Rose, leader of the West Sussex County Council, and founder of the Association of Councillors, said that local government was increasingly unpopular with party organisations and with MPs. Local elections cost more in total than general elections, but electors took a delight in voting against the central government, to its embarrassment. Locally, party organisations found it depressing to fight elections that were lost in the Government's performance.

MPs found that the unpopularity of a council or councillor rubbed off on them. "If political parties could get off the back of local government, they would do so straight away." Local government reform meant that councillors would be restricted to dealing with matters of principle and policy when they were much more suited to dealing with detail.

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Fine over census

Andrew Ray, an actor and son of the comedian Ted Ray, was yesterday fined £20 at Huddersfield, Suffolk, for not filling in census form.

Mr Ray, who appeared under his real name of Andrew Olden, pleaded not guilty and told the court: "I find it impossible to fill in this form despite the possible consequences." He would refuse to pay the fine. He was ordered to pay £125 costs and a £5 advocate's fee. "I am quite willing to go to prison because I am determined not to pay this fine," he said after the hearing. "In a world of computers and machines people should make a stand against these invasions of privacy."

'Stunt man' who died

Andrew Sell told people at a party that he was a stunt man. Then he took off his shirt and shoes and jumped through a second-floor window to his death, an inquest was told yesterday.

Sell, a former swimming instructor who worked for a printing firm, crashed through the window and landed in a porch. Mr Trevor Hartley, of Cornhill Gardens, Twickenham, told the Huddersfield inquest that the party was at his home last Saturday.

Dr Bernard Fox, pathologist, said Sell had had "quite a lot to drink" for a boy of 19. Dr John Burton, the coroner, recorded a verdict of accidental death.

THE scene at Christie's yesterday during a sale of books, pamphlets, photographs, and other items related to old aircraft and cars. Hanging from the ceiling is a Blériot monoplane similar to the first aircraft to cross the Channel in 1909. It is fully restored and has much of the original woodwork.

Bidding for the monoplane went up to £18,000 but it did not reach its reserve price and was withdrawn. Total for the sale was £41,168.

Christie's have finished selling the treasures of the late Mrs Anna Thomson Dodge, widow of the car manufacturer. The last items were auctioned at her imitation chateau at Grosse Pointe, near Detroit. They brought the final total to £2,190,751.

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Girls in their unmarried bliss

Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, passed judgment yesterday on women in the public eye who seemed ready, in a kind of bravado, to parade their unchastity for all to see.

These women, he said, held press conferences to announce that they were pregnant, while declining to name the father. "I cannot believe they are really happy about it," he told the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Nottingham branch of the Marriage Guidance Council, of which he is national president.

"Every woman must know that if a child is to be well brought up, it should have a father as well as mother," he added.

Virtue was becoming debased, he said. "It is time for all good folk to take a stand, else the per-

missive society will soon become the decadent society."

The modern attitude to unchastity opened the door to promiscuity. Once experienced, there was nothing to lose. The girl became a woman of easy virtue, no longer to be admired, respected, and won.

Earlier, Lord Denning had said that new divorce laws which came into operation this year had been entirely beneficial. The forebodings of lawyers that divorce reform would lead to divorce by consent had not come to pass.

The 1969 Divorce Reform Act, which laid down "irretrievable breakdown of marriage" as the sole ground for divorce, was already beginning to have its impact. The most impressive thing was that contested divorces had virtually disappeared.

Court orders end to firm's 'blacking'

Two shop stewards yesterday supported their employer's application in the High Court against their union. The firm, Coopers Road Services Ltd., of Holyhead Road, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, was granted orders against Mr Alan Law, regional trade group secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and shop stewards at five works which had "blacked" Coopers lorries. The court ordered that the "blacking" sanction imposed by the union should stop at once.

Mr Alan Campbell, QC, for employees.

Coopers, told the Vacation Judge, Mr Justice Goulding, that the shop stewards, Mr Stanley Priest, of Spouthouse Lane, Great Barr, Birmingham, and Mr James Wheeler, of School Green, Bilston, Staffordshire, supported the firm because they feared redundancies. If the "blacking" continued.

The firm has a work force of 118, with depots at Middlesbrough and Blantyre, and Mr Priest and Mr Wheeler had made an agreement on wages and other matters with Coopers, which had been accepted by the

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WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Campus coeducation • Celery • Black Beauty's author

When Yale unlocked the door, sex flew in through the window

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO the first women undergraduates were appearing at Oxford and Cambridge, sequestered in villas well out of the town centre. Their freedom of social intercourse with male members of the university was pretty restricted (and the other form of intercourse out of the question, of course) but they were there, the principle was achieved. Then and for decades, they were not allowed to visit a man's rooms unchaperoned, although chaperones came to mean just another girl, and since brothers and cousins didn't count, a lot of cousins were discovered.

By the time my mother reached Oxford in the 1930s, a female undergraduate could actually receive a male alone in her room—provided the bed was pushed into the corridor. Naturally on Sunday afternoon the corridors used to be lined with beds. That, too, was a joke at the time as well as now. Nobody held demonstrations, nobody wrote theses about the Effect of Women on Their Studies. By unspectacular degrees the rules were modified, so that by the time I was at Oxford myself men could visit

women—and their beds—from noon till seven in the evening but not later, which did away conveniently with all that. If I ask him in for a last cup of coffee will he think...?

Now, of course, the lads can stay till midnight, and beyond in some colleges. Junior members of one Oxford women's college recently petitioned to be allowed to bring their male friends in to Sunday breakfast, the implication being that since they were there anyway why should they go breakfastless? I'm not sure that's such a good idea myself. I think it could be hard on those girls who don't have a bedmate to show off over the cornflakes. But the point is that the presence of women as an integrated minority in the university has been accepted at Oxford for generations.

It had never really dawned on me that the oldest and most famous American universities, the ones generally compared both socially and scholastically with Oxford, did not admit women as a matter of course too. I knew of the existence of the all-female Vassar, Smith, and Holyoke, but it simply hadn't registered that these exist because Harvard, Princeton and

Yale are all-male. At least, they were all-male. At last, after a decade of arguing, in the autumn of 1969 Princeton and Yale actually took the great, daring, progressive forward-thinking step. They each let a few women in. Almost exactly one hundred years after the quaint, traditionalist, old-fashioned British.

A book has come out about this daring experiment. It's called "Women at Yale, Liberating a College Campus" (Allen Lane The Penguin Press £2.50), and it is by two graduate women, Janet Lever and Pepper Schwartz. I started their book supposing that some of it, at least, would be about women at Yale just being people and doing person-like things. You know—going to classes, having views about the architecture or the food, acting in plays, or helping to produce college newspapers or going to political meetings. I mean, they must do these things at Yale. Surely?

Endless paper is expended on such crude, beginners-only, activities as mixer parties, which are a sort of cattle-market with girls shipped in buses to male colleges and vice versa. There are weighty conclusions such as that it is difficult to get a real relationship going at a mixer (did anyone suppose other-

wise?), and the "social functions" of the beer-table and the ladies loo are laboriously explained. Perhaps that is meant to show that the book, in spite of its lack of index, apparent method, or valid conclusions, is a serious anthropological study. But it is hard just to dismiss it as a silly piece of pseudo-research which didn't deserve to be published because, coming from two women who were themselves graduate students at Yale, its very existence is evidence of a kind. In other words, if the Yale "experiment" produces this sort of stuff then there must indeed be something wrong with it. What?

One of the troubles, I suspect, is that if you make a change a hundred years too late you tend to do it hastily and in the wrong way. What stands out a mile is that, however much Yale needed women around the campus, it did not need them cohabiting on the same staircases, or not yet anyway. The change has been too great; no wonder everyone is going about with self-consciousness at finding themselves forced to meet in dressing gowns when feeling anti-social. There seems to have been a basic confusion in the minds of the Yale administration and of the authors of this book between coeducation and actually living

together; most of the assorted complaints about too much proximity either killing romance or encouraging premature commitment would never have arisen if Yale had adopted the commonplace solution of building a separate women's house on the same campus.

Perhaps they don't. Perhaps they're all too busy being Men and Women. That, at any rate, is the impression. The book is about nothing really nothing, but sex and sexual situations, and a stiflingly limited picture it is. Presumably even in America girls don't study an academic subject for three or four years unless they have some mild interest in it. But the very few references to classes are there only to make some sexual point—such as whether men resent women seeming intelligent or whether women think they do. No references to choice of subject, no discussion of whether men and women really may have special things to contribute to a seminar—just spiky little points about girls feeling they are being regarded only as representatives of their sex. Perhaps if the girls thought more about the seminar and less about themselves their problem would go away of its own accord, but

such a fundamentally simple solution does not seem to have occurred to the Misses Lever and Schwartz, who evidently had a high old time going round the campus encouraging scores of insecure girls and boys to think of themselves as locked in an exciting sexual contest.

Living with the opposite sex, even one chosen specimen, is an acquired taste. Why expect eighteen year olds to acquire it overnight without choice? One young man, demonstrating matey egalitarianism, offered to take a girl's laundry down to the machine along with his own. She let him sort it (why?) and was conscious when he blushed on coming to her pants. But what did you expect him to do, you idiot? Pretend he carried women's knicks to the wash every day?

The authors of this book appear to regard themselves as liberationists, and the anti-Women's Lib remarks they quote are accompanied by the patronising assumption that of course people only think this because they have tensions and are not liberated yet... But if ever there was a book steeped in a narrow, old-fashioned, sexist view of life, this is it.

GILLIAN TINDALL

Crunchability

by SKEFFINGTON ARDRON

DO YOU GLENCH your teeth when you see a fine head of celery? It seems to me that anyone who has once bitten into a cream-white stalk of raw celery and enjoyed the brittle-breaking of the cell structure under the tooth's attack, followed by a release of cool juices and nutty flavour, must forever after experience an involuntary tightening of the jaws at the sight of this plant.

But it would be a pity if celery's crunch ability were allowed to overshadow its other virtues: unique flavour, contributions of calcium, vitamin C, and other nutrients, usefulness as a winter, almost a year-round, vegetable. It is also a very un-wasteful vegetable: almost all of a head of celery can be used. The firm, bright crispness of the root is a great addition to salads. The tender inner stalks can be eaten raw, or braised, or boiled. Tough outer stems are useful for flavouring or for making into a purée. The leaves are easily dried and stored for future use in casseroles and soups.

Celery also comes in cans, either cut, or whole, cooked hearts which are good in dishes where texture does not matter but flavour does. The juice drained from canned celery, slightly thickened with cornstarch and milk, makes a pleasant hot soup, or a chilled vegetable juice cocktail when shaken up in combination with tomato purée and yoghurt. Celery can be bought in the form of a salt and in bottles of seeds. These seeds should be used with caution, as too many give a bitter taste, but a few of them improve a potato salad, or are good sprinkled on buttered cream-crackers and toasted briefly under the grill.

A head of celery no longer has to be white to be crisp; there are now good, green varieties, but it should be fresh and compact. Avoid skimpy bunches with rangy stems, or those with too spread-out branches, split and browned, or puffed and hollow towards the base. Beware heads when all the leaves have been trimmed off. It may have been done because they were wilted. Above all, don't buy celery that is limp. If it is stringy, well, you can scrape it. If it is dirty, you can wash it. If it is lumpy, it is irredeemable.

Once home, celery should be rinsed quickly in cold water (don't wash thoroughly until shortly before using), and stored in a plastic bag in a cool place. Before using, wash thoroughly, breaking off the large outer stalks and scrubbing them, and trimming the root. Cut off the coarsest leaves at the top and save for flavouring. Cut off the root and slice it thinly for addition to salads, or for a crisp accent in creamy dishes. Test the stalks for stringiness by breaking one of the largest near the top. If this reveals a lot of long strings, it will be wise to scrape all but the smallest stalks.

The classic way to serve celery raw is to stand it upright in a celery glass with a little ice-water in the bottom, but it looks even better in a brightly patterned modern mug. As has been known for generations, it is the perfect accompaniment to cheese. Try spreading one-inch lengths of celery with cream cheese, then dipping them in toasted, split almonds, so that the smooth cheese is bracketed by two different kinds of crispness.

Lightly cooked celery adds heeded contrast to many bland, soft foods and is enjoyable in *Celery and Carrot Carolina*, for which the celery is cut into 1/2 in. pieces, and an equal amount of carrots peeled and sliced. They are boiled together with a diced onion for 10-12 minutes, then drained and the cooking water used to make a rich cream sauce to which the vegetables are returned, made hot, and served with a sprinkling of grated cheese. For those who like their celery soft, boiled, or braised celery hearts take a little longer. Clean and trim at least one head of celery per person and boil or braise for 25-30 minutes in stock or water to which a small teaspoon of sugar and a pinch of nutmeg have been added. Drain. Serve hot on toast, with melted butter, or in rich Madeira sauce with usage peel.



Picture of Susan Chitty by E. Hamilton-West

How could a desiccated Victorian cripple write such an outdoor and sympathetic book as 'Black Beauty'? Susan Chitty talks to Catherine Stott about the 100-year-old mystery of Anna Sewall.

ALTHOUGH "BLACK BEAUTY" has sold forty million copies, which is supposed to make it the sixth best seller in the English language, not many people know anything about the author beyond the fact that her name was Anna Sewall. Susan Chitty has just published a biography, "The Woman Who Wrote Black Beauty" (Hodder & Stoughton £2.75). It is the story of how a mother-crippled, spinster who had done nothing worthy of note throughout her life, suddenly came to write this book in her mid-fifties, a book which must have made fortunes for the many world-wide publishers who disregarded copyrights.

Lady Chitty, the wife of Sir Thomas Chitty, better known as the novelist Thomas Hardy, has felt passionately about "Black Beauty" all her life. She read it twice a year as a girl to produce "a lovely, cathartic cry of protest" at the fate of poor Ginger. Years later a short biographical note on Anna Sewall she found in an early edition set her speculating on the unlikelyhood of the author having written such a book. "I had previously imagined her to be a great strapping horsewoman who had written scores of other works. I was staggered that it was her only book that she was an invalid living at home, and that during her final illness—it took her seven years to die—she wrote 'Black Beauty'. Though you could hardly call it writing, since she dictated it to her mother a paragraph at a time. The amazing thing is that the joins don't show and that a coherent book came out of it."

It is equally surprising that someone who was lame in an accident at sixteen, and remained crippled for the rest of her life, should have come to know with such precise detail so much horse-love. Lady Chitty hints that since her mother was a strict Quaker, given to dispersing her children's dinners to the poor, Anna may have suffered from malnutrition somewhat at odds with her middle-class situation. But being lame certainly meant that she relied mostly on a pony and trap as a means of getting about, and much of her knowledge of horses was gained from this experience. She probably rode very little on horseback and "Black Beauty" is mostly in harness in the book; indeed half the book is devoted to the experience of a London cab horse.

"Her mother, who wrote best-selling homely ballads for the working classes in a sentimental style quite unlike Anna's dry, factual tone, was a very bad influence on her. She

devoured her," says Lady Chitty. "She had no escape from her and her constant illness was probably a way of having her own identity. At least confined to bed she was more or less free from her mother. She spent, on two occasions, a year at a spa, when officially no treatment there was supposed to last more than six months, which does suggest it was a way of escaping free of her mother. On the second occasion she was so cured that she came home and could walk, which is really extraordinary. Her other symptoms such as a total inability to concentrate on reading or writing could obviously have been psychosomatic ones. I always thought the lameness was physical, but even that disappeared away from the mother. I think her illness was a form of escape just as it was to Florence Nightingale who was born in the same year; she retired to her sick bed and led a very full life safely locked behind the bedroom door."

Susan Chitty believes she wrote no other books because her mother didn't give her the time. Mrs Sewall considered herself the writer in the family. Anna, while able to hobble, was the housekeeper: an exacting task in Victorian times, and one unlikely to allow for novel-writing on the side. "She had to keep an eye on the servants' morals, preach little sermons, collect scraps of bread for bread-puddings... and when she wasn't doing that, she was giving evening classes to labourers. Of course she had other books in her if her life had taken another turn. I think she wrote very well. Economically and with quietness. A poetic feeling for the English countryside. The thing that is hard to swallow in her work is the preaching and giving little sermons. But if one could cut them out, she wrote sparingly and had a real gift."

"It was never written as a children's book, but as a book for those members of the working class who worked with horses, so it was written intentionally in a rather simple way. Horses have a great appeal to children and a really well-written book about them is likely to last a very long time. She really got inside the horse's skin. As you know it is an autobiography of a horse and the numbers of those you could count on the fingers of one hand. Of those, it is the only one which makes you feel what it is like to be a horse. Of what it is like to be broken in, to have a crupper pushed under your tail, to wear shoes for the first time. That is its appeal. I think."

This extraordinary sympathy with the horse, the emotional response she obviously felt towards the animal, is quite anomalous with the rather desiccated spinster of Susan Chitty's biography. "You're right. You have this stiff, repressed Victorian woman and you have 'Black Beauty' and it's terribly hard to see how it came out of that woman. The only answer I have come up with is that it is a case of complete repression."

"She was so thoroughly battered under that even her nearest and dearest didn't recognise what she had in her. She was rather terrifying to children, very harsh on her little nieces if they told a lie, but she unbent slightly if she took them for a ride in her pony trap, and probably that was the only time the real Anna came through, far away down a country lane with just a gig full of children."

The most exciting moment in Susan Chitty's research came when she discovered a letter Anna Sewall wrote home to her mother from a country holiday, before this dreadful repression took root. "It was so human. Written before the shutter came down, before this awful 'thing' happened to her. The letter remains as a monument to what she was like: a lively, almost disrespectful, cheeky letter. At least I felt I knew what she was like at sixteen."

It took her a year to research the book, made harder by the fact that she couldn't bring herself to like Anna Sewall. "I wouldn't like to meet her. I felt she would despise me and look down on me. She had such high morals. I certainly haven't got that dreadful sincerity and honesty she had. I sort of chat away and say things for the sake of amusing people as opposed to educating them. I'm lazy and sloppy and greedy... I drink, and apart from a love of horses, I don't have a single thing in common with her. I'd far prefer the mother. She had high morals but not this awful rigid repression. She would have liked me. She'd have tried to convert me and make something of me. Anna would just have sat there freezing in a corner, looking disapproving. I couldn't feel sympathy for her but I admired her for the ability to bear continuous pain she showed during the last long illness. Her face showed no suffering except when she was asleep and had no control over it. When her mother asked her if she ever felt like crying she said 'Sometimes when I'm alone I do say 'Poor Nanette'. That was very touching. Otherwise no. I don't say I ever felt close to her except at the two extreme ends of her life. Interested and fascinated but not sympathetic nor close."

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I think Kilroy will be there, propping up the winner, and, on the far side, Robinson
...I read it as V. S. Naipaul's year'

"THE PRIZE has gone to the best writer, but not to the best book," said Booker Prize judge Saul Bellow. He and his four British colleagues met last week and for six hours traded favourites and shudders over the room table of Booker McConnell, who put up the £5,000 for the best UK or Commonwealth novel of 1971.

They then cut their wrists and mingled blood and whisky, in an oath not to disclose the winner before November 9. This pause contrasts with the practice of the Prix Goncourt, the garrulity of whose ten ancient makes it vital to launch their laureate on the baying crowd before they're released from the private dining room where they've just voted.

"The whole thing should have been recorded," said another of the five, novelist John Fowles, "we had a lovely time at the end picking the worst of the best." "There was deadlock over the worst, but not, con. on the winner," said chairman John Gross, bravely holding the fort of amiable counterpoint. "It's a relief when you get away from gimmickry," said Philip Toynbee, "there's been a radical change since I read modern novels years ago. Today everybody's trying to be cute."

"The good were excellent, the worst terrible," said Lady Antonia Fraser, the only survivor of last year's panel, and herself last year's winner of the James Tait Black Prize (chosen by the Edinburgh Professor of English Literature from eye-catching titles in local bookshops and worth £100). "Fowles was rather good lot," said the good soldier Gross, going on to drop his musket by adding, "but 40 en masse can be deeply depressing." Gross last year won the Duff Cooper Award, quarried with some panache by Lord Norwich as stylish reading for his panel from publishers he happens to run into, and worth £250.

The Booker rules allow each imprint to submit two candidates, drawn from autumn lists. The hole in the sieve is a clause which allows judges to call in spring titles. Twenty-five imprints mustered: BPC, Blooms, Longman, Cassell, not on parade. Cassell's prize department said: "We're not publishing the sort of novels that win prizes." It seems not all publishers are content with their own candidates, either because they are the sort of pot-hunting books judges like, or for earnest political reasons such as the potential aggravation of a good seller not entered. Or, I'm pained to say, because they misunderstood the rules.

So somebody was bound to make the comment Fowles made: "Some of the publishers' entries were insults to the judges and the other writers on their lists." Fowles is last year's winner of the W. H. Smith Award, worth £1,000 plus the advantage of a distribution system which can be cajoled if not suborned. "Five per cent were interesting," said Bellow; "with the rest it was like meeting virgins who are neither wise nor foolish, but just being the Booker is still a gangling colt of a prize. The committee is understandably but needlessly impatient in its urge to show it as a front runner. No

name in the first 12 choices of the Goncourt means anything today except perhaps Barbusse. It's fine to have a distinguished panel on the Booker, but only the books can make the prize. In 1919 the Goncourt had the good luck to pick Proust. No doubt Proust was indestructible—then. But in 50 years the public relations and the special interests vested in prizes have developed to the point where the frisson of recognition for the writer can become a chain of nervous crises. The frustration of the also-rans doesn't bear empathy.

Compared with the 2,000 prizes offered in France, from the local matrices publicity pounces to the six classics, which foul up the whole publishing operation at the end of the year, Britain's 50 or so make slim pickings for writers when conceived of as a form of patronage. In absolutely predictable ratio, the French classics scale down in influence on sale from the 180,000 of a "bad" Goncourt to the 50,000 of a "good" Médicis. The Booker so far has added 2,000 extra copies to the sales of P. H. Newby and Bernard Rubens, The Controller of Radio 3 added a wing to his house in the country and he still writes for five hours a week. Bernard Rubens said: "Yes, and I bought a flat. It's all property isn't it? One is a property oneself." Her new novel "Sunday Best" is an entry for the Booker, but nobody else wins a classic twice in France.

"If I were to endow a prize," said John Gross dreaming of opulence and being a patron like any good freelance, "I would look hard at the National Book Awards in America. Partly through the judges and partly through

spreading the categories it has stirred up a lot of publicity in recent years. Whereas the Pulitzer Prize is less and less newsworthy." By a happy coincidence Bellow has won the National Book Award three times, and been passed up for the Pulitzer eight times. He felt I should also know that on the last occasion they publicly declared him a nominee while announcing that no book was good enough for the award. He has also won the now-discontinued Prix Formentor (which was a merry carnival but somehow taken very seriously). He wasn't aware that success or failure had influenced his commercial or literary situation.

If his recent judging experience was akin to sucking on 40 lemons, and from his familiarity with the European novel he must have known it might be, why had he let himself in for it? "I like to know what's going on. Besides literature is slipping. It wouldn't hurt to beef it up. On their side the writers should do something to merit it. The good ones were reassuring."

The Booker would like to be at least kissing cousins with the Goncourt. How had Bellow reacted to the French scene? "To an American the French scene is crazy, the books they publish and the agitation they fall into. No American writer who hasn't lost his marbles would want to be greeted as Cher Maître when he entered a restaurant. It forces you, no matter what the grain of your talent, to be a maitre along with the other maitres. I prize my anonymity in Chicago. I'm camouflaged as a College Professor among the hoodlums—and a hoodlum among the professors. But I suppose we should talk about the crisis in the novel.

Patronage in the States is quite dead. The rich never knew enough to be patrons, a great misfortune for everyone, most of all for the rich. I can think of a few millionaires who had some interest and were willing to do something. Lincoln McVay, Alfred Knopf, James Laughlin, but for the most part the situation is a disgrace.

American publishers have made billions of dollars and taken few chances to behave like patrons. Patronage should be as non-institutional as possible. Now the universities have become patrons, and to some degree the government and foundations. All of that is bad. Patrons ought to be the genteel rich. The rich have really gone to hell in the twentieth century.

"These patrons today want money, public relations, benefits of one kind or another. They seem to feel it's a humiliation to give money away without getting something in return. You have the writers sacrificing heavily to create books, while the publishers behave like gentlemen—no, they'll be glad to see that won't they?—behave with gentlemanly airs when they're really hanks. They don't know anything about literature. That's the worst of it. There's no fellowship, there's no gang for writers. Their works are used for social climbing, for profit, for every purpose but the literary one."

Cutting back from this tirade to the crisis in the English literary prize, I said that sophisticated juries rarely crown a first novel, for fear the author will never write another book, and that indeed among the 45 candidates this year I could find only three first novels, "The Least and Wildest Things" by

Elizabeth North, "The Big Chapel" by Thomas Kilroy, and "Goshawk Squadron" by Derek Robinson. Based on them, I thought, it was a pity.

"Yes, there ought to be more," said Bellow. "First novelists have not yet organised their vices and defects. Later on they become quite formidable through this organisation. The competence of writers can be very dreary. You don't want to fall into the hands of raw amateurs, but sometimes you prefer their vulgarity and brashness to this tame conventionalism. People like this have no pity on us. After all, we're fellow mortals, oppressed by problems, spiritual difficulties and crises. It's dishonourable of them to publish yet one more book for shredding into pulp."

Philip Toynbee (no prizes) clearly found some relief in conventions. He'd been reading frantically ever since he was asked to fill the gap left by Malcolm Muggeridge's resignation and, while he had no sympathy with Muggeridge's point of view, he was sure it was an advantage to a novelist to have a clear moral ethos to work in. "Young writers are so socially permissive that it creates enormous difficulties for them." Analysing the qualities John Gross did not find the permissiveness that striking. But there were astounding revelations and amazing true confessions, and some exhuberance which only five years ago would have shaken people up. "Without going on a petty crusade, it becomes joyless," Bellow said simply. "Did you see Muggeridge's letter of resignation? He wouldn't know Christ if he met Him."

With the last Booker prize, George Mackay Brown was mentioned in dispatches for his collection of stories,

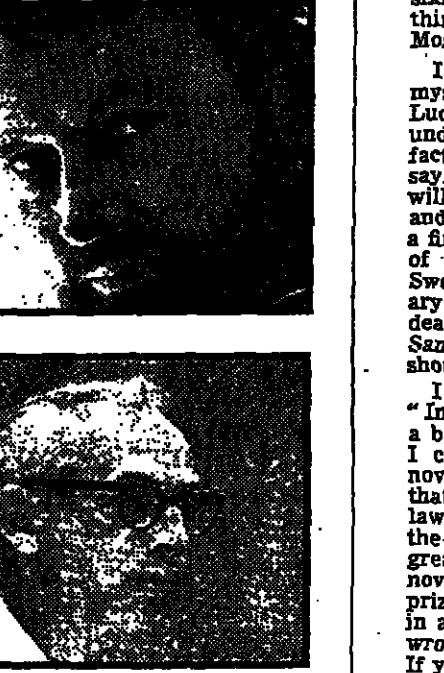
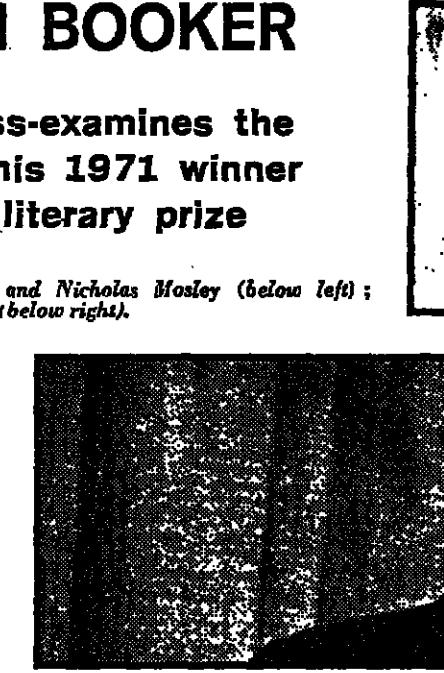
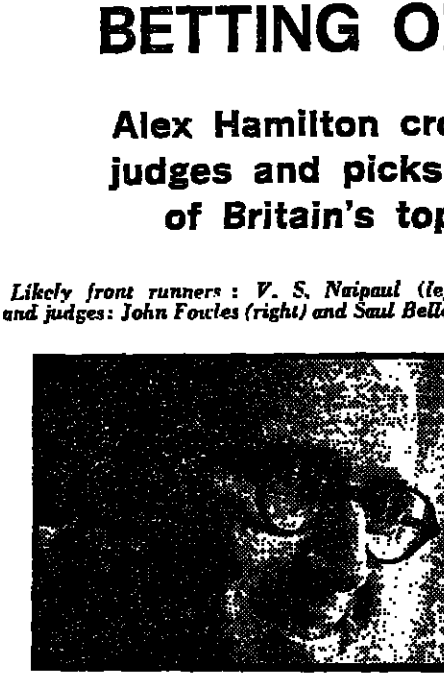
but excluded from the short list. This year short stories are hors concours. Toynbee said he regretted that. Bellow said it was an arbitrary decision that meant nothing since the only criterion was quality, and Gross that although they were notoriously box-office poison he was in favour of ringing the changes. Fowles said the only criterion was "the best of the year" and therefore he objected to the time limit. I put it to Gross that it was sad to think of the narrow drainage area: particularly with a figure like William Golding falling just outside the catchment area. Will anyone remember a year from now? I didn't really believe that five working writers could make proper use of the clause which allowed them to range. He replied: "It's possible of course that we missed one. I don't want to make us out as saints, but if you'd been a fly on the wall I think you'd have been surprised by the degree of concern."

Had I been Drosophila, swivelling my compound optic on the trading below (keeping at least two facets stationary on the two Hebes from the Publishers' Association, whose rôle it was to corral and blandish but never prompt), I think I would have seen the 45 rapidly dwindled to ten, and some struggle from Saul Bellow to cross the Atlantic spiritually as well as temporally. The novel may be international, but judges rarely are. It was a good if eccentric initiative by the committee to invite him, and perhaps should get a footnote as a breakthrough in the weird history of literary prizes.

Well, ten. It's part of the game to speculate. So: Muriel Spark? Nicholas Mosley? Doris Lessing? Elizabeth Taylor? Susan Hill? William Trevor? Thomas Kilroy? V. S. Naipaul? Derek Robinson? Iris ("twice a bridesmaid never a bride") Murdoch? To shed glory on the runners up a short list of six announced on October 8. Something like: Lessing, Kilroy, Robinson Mosley, Naipaul, Taylor?

I can't think of a formula to let myself out of guessing the Victor Ludorum. I can hear the Chairman under the celebration chandeliers (in fact all the Chairmen I ever heard) saying "It wasn't easy." I think Kilroy will be there, propping up the winner and on the far side Robinson. Though a first novelist, he is no longer in need of patronage, having sold rights in Sweden, France, US (alternate literary guide choice) £3,000 paperback deal and \$100,000 film option with Sam Goldwyn Jun. Between them they should organise his vices.

I read it as V. S. Naipaul's year. "In a Free State" is a novel set into a book full of other, related things. I casually asked John Gross what a novel was, and he equally casually said that the definition is based on case law, that no dispute had arisen over the definition, and that some of the greatest novels in the language were novels. V. S. Naipaul has won five prizes already which would be a living in any country but Britain. I could be wrong. But then so could the judges. If you look at the chronicles of literary prizes they have been, nine times out of ten.



Likely front runners: V. S. Naipaul (left) and Nicholas Mosley (below left); and judges: John Fowles (right) and Saul Bellow (below right).

BETTING ON BOOKER

Alex Hamilton cross-examines the judges and picks his 1971 winner of Britain's top literary prize

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

The Search

ALL KINDS OF memories bubbled up in my blood on Wednesday. Like not running away from nurse for fear of finding something worse. The Search for the Nile (BBC-2) cost more than £30,000 per programme, took five months to shoot, is faithful, far flung, industrious and illustrious. And if I don't say thank you nicely I might be put on a permanent diet of pane games and party politics. Still The Search brings out that frivolous streak for which you so rightly reprove me. It is an account of how Richard Burton didn't find the Nile in a series of astonishing hats. There was the one turned up sharply at one side which suggested that he had either just discovered Australia or had been leaning too long against a wall. There was the one he wore for hacking his way through the jungle, which bore a strong resemblance to the hats worn by Morecambe and Wise on the cover of this week's Radio Times. And there was an enchanting little tea cosy apparently latched out of rafia. His companion, Speke, showed himself above such flamboyant flourishes, wearing a deer-stalker and, predictably, getting sunstroke. It was Speke however who eventually found the source of the Nile by Not Wearing a Hat At All and thus being able to see where he was going. The Search does not, of course, lie in the hats alone. But there is something fatally phoney and flat and unconsciously comic about it which strongly recalls The First Churchills. The writing is too written and the acting too acted. But The First Churchills went well in America and the Search was made for distribution in America. I am distracted from wondering what is wrong with The Search to wondering what is wrong with America.

COLISEUM

Philip Hope-Wallace

Cav and Pag

YOU WON'T catch me turning up my nose at Cav and Pag, two smashing bits of musical theatre which no repetition and hackneyed robs of their dramatic tingle. But whether the rather aggressively and self consciously modern dressing of the Wells revivals,

new productions at the Coliseum, really do much to increase the dramatic impact I beg leave to doubt. Others may like them, with Santuzza pulling out her fangs in the love duet—more than I do. But the old operas work very well in a good standard English Carl Rosa sort of way.

Redressing and modernising the standard classics is fun... up to a point, but can also be confusing. Is anything much gained, say, by a Desdemona in a crinoline or even in "the altogether"? Similarly, to make Santuzza a magnificently modern Millie makes us wonder why she minds about being preg and refused communion. What about Women's Lib? But battle dress, lorries, fags and miniskirts don't really swear with the genre of verismo. It simply seems a pity to forgo the tourist brochure charm (as in Zeffirelli's Covent Garden sumptuosities) in favour of something which looked as stark and cheerless as Belfast. Still, the modern "touches" are ingenious.

The conducting of "Cav" by John Barker and of "Pag" by Nicholas Braithwaite was sound but without spring or voluptuous ease. The two famous scores can yield much more than this. There is a danger of dragging this music, not always averted. Rita Hunter sings a very strong, straightforward Santuzza, a fine big voice, and genuine plain Jane pathos: not perhaps what Des is an actress and Calvé as a soprano made of it, but quite exciting. Robert Ferguson and Malcolm Rivers played up loyally, the former in battledress and granny glasses, no less.

In "Pag" it was the soprano who impressed too: Lorna Haywood sounded the right emotional notes in the first duet with the excellent Norman Welby. Derek Hammond Stroud pulled out the stops for the Prologue (a shade too slow) and Kevin Mills had a true shot at "On with the Motley."

ROYAL COURT

Nicholas de Jongh

Bond's Lear

"NO ONE COULD quietly bear to live the sort of life we have to live now unless he'd been made morally insane," Edward Bond writes in a programme note for "Lear." The granite and gutted world which he describes in his new play is inspired by that: it is a country where violence is the first conviction and in moral anarchy man goes towards his last catastrophe as surely we to ours. It is perhaps the most pessimistic and terrifying play any English writer has produced within a decade, but it fails. It fails because Bond has not discovered his "objective correlative," his code of responses, his dramatic and emotional method for portraying the general despair he feels. "Lear," like Shakespeare's play, is set in an anonymous period where Lear begins as an authoritarian tyrant and progresses towards a reconciliation with himself after an era of political butchery, killings and rape and torture. He realises, at the end as he stands trying to hack down the massive



wall which he built with slave labour, that it must fall.

But the howl of the message is cloaked and obscured by the manner and structure. The violence verges on the grotesque, the grand guignol: Lear's councillor is trodden almost to death while his daughter screams "I want to sick on his liver." This psychopathic gloating and the machine which is used to excise Lear's eyes are devices which suggest an authorial rage on the verges of incoherent apoplexy.

Thematically the dynastic interweavings with revolutionaries and authoritarians lurching from butchery to butchery accumulate a certain monotony rather than pained exaltation. Where Bond reverts to a cold economy of action and emotion he does achieve a startling blackness of experience: the murder of Lear's two daughters and a quick, film-like flash of butchery and rape casually accomplished. But as Lear becomes the wounded animal, the play becomes equally wounded by its immersion in rather than presentation of Lear's inferno.

William Gaskill's direction at an amazing and admirable scherzo throughout is set on a bare grey stage and manages to disguise some of the play's delinquencies by a sheer sense of inexorable progress towards the next catastrophe. It is noble in this. Harry Andrews tackles the Lear massively.

FESTIVAL HALL

Neville Cardus

Halle Orchestra

THE HALLE ORCHESTRA played on Wednesday in the Royal Festival Hall, directed by its new permanent conductor James Loughran, in a programme consisting of the Fifth Symphony of Shostakovich, the far from piratical overture "Le Corsaire" of Berlioz, and the Second Piano Concerto of Tchaikovsky.

Loughran faces a rather nerve-

review

McManns and Andrews: Royal Court

shaking challenge; he follows an imposing line of Halle permanent conductors—Richter, Bailing, Hart, Barbirolli, not to mention interim "guests" such as Schack, Fried, Beecham, Montreux, Sargent, Goossens, Szell.

Already he has arrived at a position of advantage with the Halle Orchestra; he has won their confidence and intuitive collaboration. This point was obvious during the performance of the Shostakovich symphony. Here, by the way, was another indirect challenge to Loughran—and to the Halle, for only the other day the Leningrad Orchestra gave a staggeringly virtuoso account of Shostakovich. The Halle, of course, cannot expect to equal the Leningrad players in individual mastery and brilliance of technique. But the Halle has an intimacy of communication which, in my own prejudiced ears, was more in tune with Shostakovich's most personal and fanciful symphony than the superbly arresting mass media of the Leningrad artists.

There are at least two problems concerning contrast of style and technical method confronting the conductor (and the players) of the Fifth Symphony of Shostakovich. For example: there is no brass used in the beautiful slow movement. But brass and timpani are rampant in the following finale. The conductor's job is to make a reconciliation not to overdo the finale, so much so that the gusto and "popular" march rhythm does not cancel out the imaginative suggestions of the Largo.

Loughran cleverly achieved balance and proportion, with resonance, not just brassiness. In the slow movement the violins, divided into three sections, were equal to the necessary sustained yet reflective intensity; and the original tonal chemistry (no other word for it) of harp and celesta, at the movement's close, was admirably done, with the proper sense of remoteness and inward fanciful indulgence. Loughran also gave the proportionate emphasis to the declamatory cellos and double-basses beginning the symphony; here, again, there is the risk of exaggeration. Altogether this was a performance which presented "in the round" the most satisfyingly symphonic of all Shostakovich's symphonies—which are becoming more or less countless.

The soloist of the evening, Shura Cherkassky, took part in the second

piano concerto of Tchaikovsky, not a complete masterpiece of its kind, as the good old B flat minor concerto certainly is. Usually, I have admired, or contemplated, Cherkassky's brilliant and powerful playing from a distance, acoustically and geographically. On this occasion he played in happy focus, the Halle orchestra approvingly with him.

RONNIE SCOTT'S

Ronald Atkins

Stan Getz

NEVER THOUGHT to see Stan Getz repeat himself on consecutive visits to the Ronnie Scott Club, but he is back with the same organ-guitar-drums trio that he led there earlier in the year. After attempting rather inconclusively to move with the times, Getz then showed signs of returning to older forms and this still applies. Newer pieces remain but he also introduces the likes of "Sweet Georgia Brown" and "I'll Remember April," the latter, especially being a tune which one imagined his generation had ground irrevocably into dust.

Musicians who advance in the wake of new developments and then revert, often enrich their styles in the process; with Getz, this has not happened. His tone has again become a hard, crystalline thing of beauty but he is more inclined to shorten his phrases, and this does not suit a man who is more of an executor supreme than he is a creator of melody or of rhythmic tension. The numbers tend to be fast or slow, with little of the dawdling medium tempo at which Getz excels.

The group still seems wrong for him. Sometimes they jell but sometimes they could be four men at their first rehearsal, and Getz and his accompanists appear on the whole to feel the music in different ways. Organist Eddie Louiss often took the solo line last time, but on this trip the unquestioned star is Rene Thomas. His style of long-lined, understated guitar playing is not fashionable and, in all honesty, the way it restricts both the chordal and the sonic potential of the instrument has been clearly exposed. Without exactly renewing the style Thomas, with his perfectly poised solos, does undoubtedly play it for all it's worth.

OXFORD

John Wilders

Cherry Orchard

IN "The Cherry Orchard" Chekhov displayed for the last time his marvellous gift for creating in the predicaments of individuals the changes in society and for showing in a particular society the predicament of man. As

Madame Ranevskaya leaves the home of her youth she shuts the door on an aristocratic past and submits, reluctantly, to the force of time: "There's no going back; the path is overgrown."

The play requires authoritative performers from all its actors, as each suffers his private dilemma, and a strong sense of class, since it is in strong social shifts that time is felt. Pretty well all the cast in Frank Hauser's impressive production, with which the Oxford Playhouse Company returns home this week, fulfilled these demands admirably. Lee Montague gave to Lopakhin both the vigour and unease of a peasant who has newly-risen in society; Barbara Laurence was very much the adopted daughter, shouldering competently the inferior rank of housekeeper; and in the best of many excellent performances Michael Gwynne as Gayev sustained a debilitated, pottering gentility.

In the central rôle Phyllis Calvert achieved sufficient self indulgence, bitterness and waywardness but failed to rise to the aristocratic, lyrical grand style. This was a peevish not a passionate Madame Ranevskaya, and the total effect of the play was thereby reduced since it is largely her function to convince us that the past might be worth saving.

CHELTENHAM

David Foot

Guthrie

CHELTHENHAM'S Everyman Theatre pays its tribute to the late Tyrone Guthrie with "Top of the Ladder": the motive is noble but the measure of generosity maybe excessive in a town where the repertory company fights defiantly for survival. Sir Tyrone's self-indulgent orgy of expressionism is a theatrical exercise of imagination, daring and wit. It is not, however, for a reason hard to define, either a complete or wholly satisfying play.

The author who first directed it in 1950 since when it has had a somewhat obscure history, populated his stage with symbols. He started with successful businessman Bertie lying weakly on his couch, surrounded by the intimates who came into his life. Then with expressionistic relish, he examined Bertie's life story: the generations before and after, Bertie at home and in the office. Paraphrasing, and often enacted simultaneously, and the sum total left one with the impression that this was Guthrie, Director Supreme, having mischief with the cast in his rare playwrighting excursion. A clever rather than a memorable play.

The Everyman Company make it a stylish compliment to the author. Malcolm Farquhar, the artistic director switching to one of his infrequent acting performances at Cheltenham, spans the years with effortless flair as Bertie. Tony McEwan is splendidly obsequious as the valet and most of the supporting acting is more than adequate.

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Diplomacy out in the cold

Predictably the Soviet Union has replied to the British Government's exclusion of 105 Russian intelligence men with the charge that Britain is trying to torpedo the European Security Conference. In its anger and embarrassment Moscow is bound to be strong on vilification and propaganda now. Words at any rate break no bones and it is better that Moscow should be allowed its fierce verbal reaction than that it should start expelling British citizens wholesale, or worse still, giving them show trials.

But that does not mean that Whitehall should not take the Russian accusation about the Security Conference seriously. The rightwing opposition in West Germany is also saying the same thing, and with no little glee. It wants to embarrass Herr Brandt and it is making as much capital as it can in the hope of stopping the Ostpolitik in its tracks. The British Government has never been as enthusiastic about that policy as some other Western Governments, but does it really want to stop the conference or secure its postponement?

The spy scandal is a serious affair, and the Government, faced with the evidence which apparently it had, was bound to act. The Russians were becoming bolder and bolder in the number of men they were infiltrating here, and a halt had to be called. The arrogance or discourtesy with which protests from the Foreign Secretary were ignored also demanded vigorous action. Arguably, the Government could have privately told the Moscow authorities that the men on our list must be removed and not replaced. It is doubtful whether that would have had much effect. To

insist publicly on their removal, but to avoid the protracted irritation of public trials, was probably the best course. Having done it, however, Britain ought still to show its willingness to see an improvement in East-West relations. Of course that improvement will be harder to achieve if the Soviet Union tries to replace the expelled spies or retaliates with show trials or insists on treating Britain as if it were the leader of an anti-Soviet conspiracy. The British Government has to show its willingness to talk sensibly. The Soviet Government has to respond.

Fortunately Sir Alec Douglas-Home seems to be ready to separate the spy business from the Security Conference, provided there are signs of sensible behaviour on the Soviet side. He said yesterday that he still hopes to prepare for the Conference. Similarly American State Department officials have been playing down Mr Rogers's first off-the-cuff comment that Soviet espionage in the West was "going to be a factor" affecting the prospects for a conference. But it would do no harm if both men could state openly their willingness to have a conference.

It may fairly be asked "What good will the conference do?" Of itself and overnight it is not going to break down Europe's barriers. But it can discuss troop reductions. It can improve the climate on both sides of the divide, allowing for more interlocking of trade, cultural, and diplomatic exchanges. It might also tone down the propaganda war, and give a voice to the many European countries that belong to neither of the military blocks. It would not be realistic to expect more. That much, however, is well worth trying for.

More last words on UCS?

This weekend's meeting between Mr Hugh Stenhouse and Mr John Davies is a hopeful sign for the Clyde if only to the extent that the two men still have something to discuss. Ten days ago Mr Davies seemed to have a closed mind about the future of the Upper Clyde yards. Two of the four yards—Scotstoun and Clydebank—were to be closed and 4,500 men were to lose their jobs. The other two, Govan and Linthouse, were to stay in business under Mr Stenhouse. This appeared to be the end of the affair in the Government's eyes. These were the Government's orders and Mr Stenhouse was there to carry them out.

For the shop stewards it was by no means the end. They contended fiercely that there was no need to close Clydebank and Scotstoun. They refused to accept Mr Davies's "no" for an answer. And on Wednesday they discovered that Mr Stenhouse is not inflexible. He seems to have agreed that Scotstoun, at least, might usefully continue. The shop stewards have not yet persuaded him that Clydebank could be saved as well and perhaps they never will. But they have, at least, persuaded the new boss to take their case seriously and to discuss it with Mr Davies—which he will do today.

This is better progress than anyone could have expected, unless it is all a gigantic piece of playacting so that the Government can gain time. The latter would be an extremely grievous interpretation, and if it were to prove true would be highly damaging to all involved on the Government side. After earlier episodes in the Clyde story, from the Ridley report onwards, it cannot be ruled out. Much more probably, however, Mr Stenhouse and Mr Davies are genuinely trying to see what can be salvaged on the Clyde, and are doing so with at least some measure of

Cabinet sanction. On that view, real progress has been made.

As lately as Wednesday morning the UCS workers and their stewards were vowing that they would not even talk to Mr Stenhouse. When they did talk to him (after the boiler-makers' president, Mr McGarvey, had brought the two sides together) they found that his mind was apparently not closed, that he wanted to hear what they had to say, and that his immediate reaction was not that of a butcher. Mr Stenhouse has started, at least, to gain their confidence—the confidence which will be essential if any of the Upper Clyde yards are to succeed.

On the other hand an agreement to consider keeping Scotstoun going is not the same as a promise to keep it going. Nobody really knows whether Mr Stenhouse is free to keep it going if he can. Mr Davies might simply tell him to keep to his own business, which is Govan-Linthouse, and stop interfering with Government decisions about the other yards. But Mr Stenhouse could still try today to make Mr Davies change his mind—if indeed Mr Davies, commendably, has not already begun to change it himself.

The economic prospects are still at the heart of the argument. The Government so far has held to an utterly bleak analysis of the four yards' future, and has been backed in this by the Robens committee. The shop stewards, more out of inner faith than on a factual basis, have held that all four yards could and must be kept going. As new figures have emerged into public light—including the liquidator's own view on the recent reduction of losses in the yards—the dismal prophecies of June and July have seemed less justified. To survive, the yards must still be able to show that they can build ships quickly and competitively. Given a continuation of the spirit displayed there in recent weeks, they have a better chance of doing so than appeared possible in Clydeside's dark midsummer.

Examined behind bars

The Home Office ought not to take it upon itself to decide whether the qualifications of students coming from overseas are bogus. The Immigration Department of the Home Office has sent a student back to Pakistan because the department's educational assessor turned him down. The examination took place while the student was in detention at Heathrow-Airport London. On the assessor's evidence the student was sent home although he had been accepted for a course by Bolton College of Technology. According to the student's barrister, the College was prepared to send an assessor to London to examine the student again. According to the Home Office this would have taken too long. The student had to go.

The Home Office obviously suspected that the student, Mr Ayaz Jahan Zaib, had no intention of completing his course at Bolton and was trying to enter the country illegally. These things have happened before and will no doubt happen again. Mr Zaib aroused the Immigration officer's suspicion because the qualifications he had sent to Bolton bore one date and the qualifications he brought

with him to Heathrow bore another. This was, perhaps, a reasonable ground for suspicion. What was neither reasonable nor just was to make Mr Zaib sit his examination again in detention and to accept as final the word of an anonymous assessor appointed by the Home Office. The Home Office assessor may be highly qualified to examine Pakistani students of textile technology. But he is anonymous; his findings and qualifications cannot be questioned, and he does not represent the College which had admitted Mr Zaib.

Worst of all, however, the Home Office decided not to wait until a representative of the College could come to London. The immigration officials had detained Mr Zaib for eight days already. Why could they not have waited another two to allow the College authorities to interview a student they had actually accepted? Mr Maudling ought to inquire first into whether Mr Zaib has been unjustly treated. After that he should ask the Master of Trinity what he would say if a student who had been accepted by Trinity was turned down by a Home Office assessor in a cell at an airport. Lord Butler would not be amused.

A COUNTRY DIARY

ROXBURGHSHIRE: The Land Rover came bucking over the skyline of Auchupie Rig just as I was contemplating the final mile or so up Cheviot's sunny summit with particular relish, the late summer air as rich as wine. The driver stepped out and joined me in appreciation of the view across the broad basin of the Upper Bowmont. Over beyond Cocklawfoot, the grassy moors gave way to the dark stain of forest and we discussed the changes taking place in the Border landscape. He spoke knowledgeably of subsidies and economic pressure and the need to use the traditional flocks of Blackface and Cheviot sheep more efficiently. Phrases like "cost effectiveness" sounded strange in that setting, but they achieved visual point when he contrasted the dry nardus clumps all round us with the lush grazing on an improved plot nearby. The grasslands must be managed to give better nourishment, otherwise other forms of land use will drive out the traditional sheep. Private forestry has had a dramatic extension in the last two or three years and the visual impact will only be felt in another generation's time. The bald Border Hills will wear a new mantle. I found it difficult to accept the idea as I walked up the final ridge to Auchupie Cairn with the wild ravine of the Hen Hole on my left and the peat bogs of Score Head to my right. The view was clear across the lower hills even to the combed fields of harvested corn in the lowlands beyond Morebattle. I wondered how one measured the cost input and the economic output of sheer pleasure in following the leisurely tracks over open hill country, in the abundant sense of space in this region where every person enjoys about ten acres each as compared with the national average of one.

JOHN T. WHITE.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The New Taboos and you

Sir,—I agree with so much of the Richard Neville says (Guardian, September 27) that I am the more disappointed by his apparent contradiction of the philosophy he expresses. He writes: "If you have no wish to preserve property—why preserve the family?" This presumes that the family is solely property or the inheritance of it, whereas even in this money-orientated society, the family remains basically people and relationships. The family is nothing without relationships, and these are nothing without human affection.

A family bound by affection, whether it has property or not, is capable of providing what experience and most psychologists tell us is usually the best background for the normal development of our children, and I, as a biologist and a teacher, still believe in the family with what I hope is more than conditioned prejudice.—Yours faithfully,

Sarah A. M. Jackson.
17 The Grove,
Coulston,
Surrey.

Sir,—Richard Neville sees an alternative society. To what? His "then" is malevolent, rampant patriarchy. His "us" is an instinctive defence.

He mentions newer, free communities, but all his writing bears witness to the fact that such societies as his would be the most conservative this planet can ever have those orientated around our own selfishness.—Yours sincerely,

T. Lyon.
15 Park Crescent,
Appleton,
Stockton Heath,
Cheshire.

hard drinking and otherwise abusing the body) and an equally sick Acquisitive Society, which, in its mad pursuit of materialism, will kill everything on earth, in approximately the same period of time.

It seems a squalid and melancholy philosophy, when one considers what man has endured and achieved in the past for the benefit of the race. Contrast Beethoven's heroic fight against deafness and at the same time continuing to compose immortal music, with the pop worshippers deliberately bashing their ear-drums to bits with their infernal din. If Nemesis overtakes us, I, for one, feel that we've asked for it.—Yours faithfully,

Gwen Rouse.
33 Walnut Avenue,
Chichester,
Sussex.

Sir,—A fantastic page by Richard Neville. I do hope you will have him write more for the Guardian. He illustrates so superbly what a rotten society we have.—Yours faithfully,

George E. Mewis.
42 Lambert Cross,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.

Sir,—I take exception to Mr John Wells's allegation (New Taboos, September 29) that the people who sue "Private Eye" are too weak kneed to dare attack it. On February 28 this year I referred to "Private Eye's" "familiar mix of genuine revelations, half truths and pure fabrications, strung together by damaging insinuations."

It was the next issue of "Private Eye" which contained allegations about my private life which my lawyers informed



Shaping up to reality

Sir,—As an aircraft design engineer I find the excitement over the supposed Soviet interest in the Concorde quite fascinating. Indeed, quite a Russian expert on the subject of aircraft design and operation of a person's aircraft of all types is far greater than our own. In fact we have been so hard pressed for background knowledge that we have been siphoning our know-how from American experience for 15 years, and the flight test vehicle for Concorde was a re-hash of the 20-year-old Fairy Delta. The Russians have had supersonic bombers operational for years and therefore have a background of flight testing and development to the equal of the Americans.

As to their interest in the electronics of the aircraft, it seems difficult to understand how a nation, which has launched probes to all quarters of the solar system with considerable accuracy, and has carried out the most intricate instrumental studies of the moon's surface, should have anything more than the usual curiosity which we know is the case in commerce and industry the world over. Such industrial espionage exists—those of us who have worked in the aircraft industry have all, in some way, had experience of it.

Equally absurd it seems to me are Dr Strang's comments on the similarity between the TU144 and the Concorde. The configuration of the Sud and Bristol projects before the merger were almost identical; the Lockheed project and now the Boeing, after much techni-

cal agony over variable geometry, accept more or less what has generally been agreed as the ideal configuration for that type of aircraft for 15 years. I have had experience in the design of aircraft both in this country and abroad. Wherever one goes there is a nucleus of people who believe that their little enclave is somehow especially endowed—it is the group obsession. But technological originality is international, development and research are expensive, of course, and we as a nation have long since fallen by the wayside in this so-called race. Who, I ask myself, do we think we are kidding?—Yours faithfully,

K. F. Cornell.
22 North Elmfield,
Millbrook Road,
Southampton.

When plus equals minus

Sir,—Government spokesmen are repeatedly expressing surprise or disappointment that the two recent so-called "massive" refutation doses which have been injected into the economy have so far not had the desired stimulating effect. Now either these spokesmen are stupid, or they think the mass of the population is stupid and will believe anything if only it is repeated often enough.

I don't claim to be an economist, but what is clear to me and to such people as I have spoken to about it, is that these "massive" doses do not exist. In my own case my income tax has been slightly reduced, my graduated pension contribution has increased by 150 per cent and, as with everybody else, prices have gone up by about 10 per cent, leaving me with less money to spend on extra

items than I had a year ago. It is impossible for me to spend more in any real sense, and in fact in terms of goods bought I am actually spending less. The only way I could contribute to stimulating the economy would be to buy things which I can't afford on HP and I can't really believe that this is sound.

Will the Government please stop either (a) being stupid or (b) trying to kid us, and really do something to reduce (not stabilise) prices. One measure I would suggest is a reduction of 2 p in the petrol tax, a measure which I feel more than anything would have an immediate effect on prices and spending.—Yours faithfully,

J. Pashley.
Green Hedges,
Rotherfield,
Sussex.

Planning the future is the job

Sir,—Your correspondents from the British Council of Churches (September 28) are right to highlight the widespread reluctance to face the reality of the present unemployment figures. There is no evidence that a recovery on the Stock Exchange will do anything to improve the prospects of the jobless. In Belfast, Liverpool or Tyreside, on the contrary, much industrial research and development work is designed to continue to

reduce the demand for labour. On the other hand your report on "Deptford's Depressing Brave New World" illustrates the need for increased personal and human involvement in a way which research and development can never replace. But schools have yet to face the implications:

(a) that they should now be educating their children for life as it will be lived; and

(b) that that life will offer more scope for neighbourhood arts and drama, community

me entitled me to substantial damages. I have been warned that if I proceed with this case that my professional reputation will be destroyed. I propose to proceed.—Yours sincerely,

Nora Beloff.
The Observer,
160 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC 4.

Sir,—How entirely appropriate that during the course of your "New Taboos" series the innocent Rupert should have aroused the wrath of mighty Beaverbrook newspapers! But what, behind the cloak of copyright, inspired this? It could hardly have been the projected duration of the series, the half sized pictures or the minuscule type; perhaps it was the sex-change?

A perfect illustration of the effect of taboo—to give a small and otherwise relatively insignificant event or activity a whole new dimension by its repression—the demise of Rupert also leaves a superb cliffhanger. Millions of your readers will be left to guess exactly what antics, sexual or otherwise, Rupert and the Elf got up to.—Yours,

David Clegg.
5 Whitley Close,
Westbourne,
Emsworth, Hants.

Sir,—Richard Neville's farcical concept of a "new morality" is simply a throwback to the ruinous debauchery of Imperial Rome. Such thinking is not just 2,000 years out of date, but in the light of subsequent history, is fraught with ultimate disaster. (Every permissive society in history has come to a violent end.) Hearken to the apposite warning of Sir Winston Churchill on the relation of moral standards and our chances of survival in the nuclear age. Addressing 14,000 scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1949, he said this to say:

"Our inheritance of well-founded, slowly conceived codes of honour, morals and manners is far more precious to us than anything which scientific discoveries can bestow. However much conditions change, the supreme question is how we live and grow and bloom and die, and how far each life conforms to standards which are wholly related to space or time. Here I speak not only to those who enjoy the blessings and consolation of revealed religion, but also to those who face the mysteries of human destiny alone. The flame of Christian ethics is still our highest guide. To guard and cherish it is our first interest, both spiritually and materially. The fulfilment of spiritual duty in our daily life is vital to our survival. Only by bringing it into perfect application can we hope to solve for ourselves the problems of this world, and not of this world alone."—Yours very truly,

Francis W. Johnston.
"Burnaby",
16 Goodwood Avenue,
Highfields,
Northampton.

22 North Elmfield,
Millbrook Road,
Southampton.

Tempting fate

Sir,—The internment of Catholics in Ulster, and the expulsion of Russians from England, are all part of the current paranoia of British Conservatives.

Deep down inside, Heath and Co. know that they are fighting a last-ditch battle in defence of the vested interests of the Selsitts. Ultimately they are doomed to fail. One wonders why, having estranged Catholic opinion throughout Britain, the Tory Government has now taken on the Kremlin as well.

Mr Heath may be a brilliant yachtsman, but he should know his limitations. To anger both the Vatican and the Kremlin together is tempting God indeed.

Derek Abbott.
Victoria House,
Sittingbourne, Kent.



Labour of hope

KEITH HARPER reports on the birth of the Labour Party's very own newspaper

A NEW paper plopped on the doorstep in many homes throughout Britain today with a name like "Labour Weekly". It hardly sounds as though it was born of the age we live in, but it is, after all, the official mouthpiece of the Labour Party. This meant that its creators could not afford to take too many chances with tradition, though they toyed with more eye-catching titles like "Clarion", "New Dawn", even "New Herald". The latter was discarded on the grounds that it bore a close resemblance to a long-deceased brother.

At 5p a copy, and a distribution through newsagents, "Labour Weekly" is a bright looking abridgement with aspirations towards becoming accepted as compulsory 8 a.m. Friday reading for Labour supporters before going to work on their eggs. It is certainly the most ambitious project the party has devised for some time.

The advantage of the scheme is its relative cheapness. Transport House has launched the operation with £10,000. So long as "Labour Weekly" sells 32,000 copies every Friday, even without advertisements, it will be self-financing. But it hopes to keep a regular readership of 50,000 to 60,000, and has started business with an initial print order of 100,000.

Though there have been suggestions at various times that the party should have its own newspaper, Sir Harry Nicholas, the general secretary, first set the "Labour Weekly" wheels in motion when he proposed a feasibility study earlier this year. He discovered that all those unremarkable publications pumped out from Transport House, ranging from "Labour Woman" to "Labour Organiser", were costing between £200 and £7,000 a year, and were not even finding themselves on to tables in dentists' waiting rooms.

Worthwhile effort

The result was that the party decided that if it was going to lose money, it may as well lose money in a worthwhile effort. Plans were then put in hand to bring out the first edition in time for the Labour Party conference at Brighton next week.

An editorial staff was rapidly recruited, under the leadership of Donald Ross, a 29-year-old Scotsman, who gained an honours degree in English at Aberdeen University. He went through the journalistic mill at the "Scotsman". He also contested Ross and Cromarty, for good measure, between night shifts.

Ross is still feeling his way in a job which he has only held for nearly four weeks. He says, however, that he has been given a remarkable amount of freedom to do what he likes. "I suppose if I started inviting everybody to vote Conservative, the NEC would have my guts for garters, but everybody has been most helpful." The only rumour in the first issue, to which he did not refer, centred on a full page advertisement from the Labour Committee for Europe, which caused a certain amount of consternation in the anti-Market camp at Transport House.

The advertisement wishes the paper well, and saucily hopes that "as members of the Community, British Socialists will have an important contribution to make in fighting for greater economic and social justice, and for the democratisation of the European institutions."

In its anti-Market leader, the paper balances everything up by saying that its columns will be free to all shades of opinion within the party. In any case, a full page advertisement, even from the Roy Jenkins's camp is not to be sneezed at.

Ross is going for the active party workers and supporters, though he hopes that the more sophisticated Friday morning readership of the "New Statesman" and "Tribune" will also want to buy a copy. He is aiming for original articles and new stories which will subsequently be picked up by the national press. "But if anybody thinks that it is going to be a Labour Party 'Private Eye', or will include items of in-gossip which appear in the Guardian Miscellany, column, they had better think again."

Exclusive effort

"Labour Weekly" is a five-column tabloid. The front page consists of an informative article claiming that real unemployment is as high as 1.3 million if you throw in the unemployed married women who do not register. Coupled with this is a message from Mr Wilson drawing attention to the "national scandal" of unemployment and forecasting that one million people will be on the dole by Christmas. This can only mean a severe whiffing for Mr Heath at the Brighton ice rink next week.

Labour Party leaders answer your queries on page 2 in a feature called "Direct Line", which is a near copy of a similar idea called "Action Line" in the "Daily Express". Jim Callaghan, still back-tracking on internment, thinks it has failed "because it has aroused the sympathy of the minority with those interned." Edward Short, hopes the next Labour Government will take steps to provide universal nursery school education, and Sir Harry defends the party against accusations of "Tory bashing."

The paper has produced one clear exclusive on the news that Mr Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's "Ambassador at Large" is roving China on an official visit. His cartoonist will draw a picture of Mr Heath, with tombstone teeth, looking over a huge cheque payable to the NEC. But for "Halls", and accounts of who sat next to Joan Lester at last month's meeting of the NEC, and why, your faithful Labour Party man will have to look elsewhere.

OUT TODAY!



The Case Against Entry

A paragraph by paragraph refutation of the White Paper on the Common Market

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FORODE reveals for the first time a new union bargaining strategy

The Jack Jones penalty principle

The lead taken by the 300,000 local government workers is any guide, the Government is in for another rough winter as it attempts to force down the level of public sector wage deals. For the unions involved have just submitted demands averaging more than 12 per cent and backed them up with the most detailed and sophisticated negotiating document ever presented in the public sector.

To make certain that the submission carries maximum punch on the shop-floor Jack Jones, TOWU general secretary, is making the unusual step of circulating the entire document to all his stewards in local government. Today, in advance of that move, we analyse the submission for the first time.

The major elements in the claim are:

1. a 12 increase in the basic rate which would bring dustmen to £30 and the lowest paid workers to £18.25.
2. a cost of living "threshold" clause giving an extra 20p a week for every one percentage point the cost of living rises above a threshold of 3 per cent.
3. a penalty payment of 10 per cent for the 60 per cent

of workers not yet covered by productivity schemes.

4. equal pay for women
5. improved holiday and bonus payments
6. increased holidays.

The unions themselves describe the claim as "substantial," but that does not set it apart from most others these days. The distinguishing feature is the calm, confident detail with which the case is argued. It bears the unmistakable stamp of its origin in the new trade union research unit recently set up—largely with TOWU money—at Ruskin College, Oxford.

It is a monument to Mr Jones's belief that the bargainers of the future are going to need serious "back up" services if unions are to deal adequately with hostile governments and sophisticated employers.

Take the self-assured way the unions have dealt with the question of inflation since Sir Jack Scamp's committee gave them 15 per cent a year ago and Ted Heath went on television to denounce the award. "Our first requirement this year is that the value of the Scamp settlement be restored," they say frankly. Just a minute though. Didn't Scamp take projected inflation into account?

Ruskin enables them to reply that he did—but not enough. When Scamp was at work last November the projected rate of price increases in the coming year was between 6 and 7 per cent. In fact, prices rose 8.3 per cent from October 1969 to July 1971. Projected over the year this means price rises averaging up to more than 11 per cent.

The document looks at the fate of a dustman on the basic £18 a week. "Scamp and his colleagues would have assumed that, given 7 per cent inflation, the real value of this in October 1971, at October 1970 prices, would be £18.82. But, in fact, its real value was already as low as £16.59 by July of this year. Depending on whether we predict 10 or 11 per cent inflation by the year's end, we will arrive by October in a situation in which the real value is between £16.22 and £16.36. In short the man needs nearly £2 a week increase just to get back where he started the year."

Then the unions list loss of rent rebates and free school meals for many of the families involved. "Altogether it is not unreasonable to suggest that many workers will be worse off in real terms in

the autumn of 1971 than they were before they got their increase from Scamp. For these low paid workers this is clearly intolerable."

It is the sort of detailed and painstaking case which puts a new light on the accusation that unions are making wild demands. Here is the militant Jack Jones, and all he is doing is asking for a wage deal which will not actually leave his members worse off than they were a year ago.

It also allows the unions to make a logical case for their cost of living formula outlined above. (The unions reckon that it would have given their members another 80 p a month in May 1971.) It also allows them to make the following point—printed in capital letters in their claim. "Accordingly we wish to make it clear to the employers that if they fail to meet this cost of living formula claim we shall expect a considerably higher settlement of our basic claim." And who can blame them?

The same cold logic is applied to what the unions boldly label "poverty," rather than the milder "low pay." They write: "If a man can not take home even as much

as he would get if he were on supplementary benefits he is being paid a poverty wage."

A man with two children would have to earn at least £18.87 to be as well off as he would be out of work. A man with three children would need to earn £21.39. This allows £1 gross for working expenses—travelling, work clothes, etc. Then comes a devastating calculation based on official government earnings figures.

Without the wage stop: 15.9 per cent of local government male workers in England and Wales with two children would be better off on supplementary benefits. For Scotland the figure is 22.5 per cent. 35.1 per cent of local authority male workers in England and Wales with three children would be better off on supplementary benefits. For Scotland the figure is 50.4 per cent.

On productivity bargaining the unions once again take the initiative. "Sometimes the employers' sluggish pace of introduction of pay and productivity schemes has made us wonder how much they care about either their employees or the ratepayers. But our pressure in this field has been quite steady and we

must this year demand that where employers have failed to put in schemes, their employees receive some compensatory payments." The unions unashamedly label them "a penalty on those Authorities which have lagged behind."

Finally, and with all the hallmarks of those bright radical academics of Ruskin, the submission even deals with the old argument that workers don't want productivity deals which work them out of a job in a period of high unemployment. Heavily underlined in the text comes this idea.

"We would therefore suggest that the time has come to add another ingredient to the package—that of deliberate employment creation through the expansion of Local Authority services so that the resources freed by greater efficiency are not allowed to go to waste."

If the unions really push this sort of argument they will have expanded the field of bargaining in an unprecedented way.

Even if they don't, the employers and the Government behind them, have been left with an embarrassingly hard case to answer.



Jack Jones with Hugh Scanlon

MISCELLANY

Fatherland Europe

NEW DEBATES, old sores. The Oxford Union is planning a debate next Friday on the Common Market. George Thomson and Jeremy Thorpe were down to speak in favour of British entry, but have now discovered that the third man on their side of the house is to be the sitting old European Oswald Mosley.

Both have withdrawn at barely a week's notice. Thorpe, at least, would have been prepared to appear on the same bill as the former leader of the former Fascists, but not to speak on the same side. Solidarity has its limits.

Ten of the 12 members of the union's standing committee (including three of the four officers) are asking the president, Christopher Tooke, to cancel his invitation to Mosley. Knives are being sharpened for a meeting of the committee come next Monday.

● WHAT WAS that about pollution? The bulletin of the Council for the Protection of Rural England promotes a tantalising photographic competition. We are continually being asked for pictorial examples of pollution, litter, badly sited and unsightly buildings in the countryside and other atrocities, the bulletin says. "We never have enough of them. In desperation, therefore, we offer the best 35mm. colour slide and the best black and white print of any horror currently defacing rural England." Please.

Encore, encore



MAKE TWAIN ("The report of my death was an exaggeration") made life after news flash hard for his successors. But not impossible. Lord Thomson's Slough Evening Mail began its Windsor Festival roundup this week with the memorable assumption: "Neville Cardus, in an article shortly before he died, described Yehudi Menuhin..."

Sir Neville, 82 and still reviewing strong, says the report does not shock him, though he is a little surprised. "I have no wish to challenge the authority of the press. They must have some information. But as far as I know, I am still alive. I have no intention of dying until I have written my obituary."

Better Layton

CHRISTOPHER LAYTON, who was Jo Grimond's personal adviser when he was leader of the Liberal Party, has fought four elections for the party, has defeated Labour. While waiting to go to Brussels, where he has been nominated chief de cabinet to one of the Common Market commissioners, Layton has been feeding the grass roots in

great contribution to make." Regardless? "Yes, regardless."

Layton, who used to be the Liberal's economic expert, has always thought of himself as a Lib-Lab, Social Democrat if not a red-clawed Socialist. "My experience," he says, "has taught me that it is essential to have the support of the trade union movement and the shop floor to get real changes in the power structure." A long time after Keir Hardie.

Flower child

ARABELLA CHURCHILL, daughter of Randolph, granddaughter of Winston, will be lucky if she does not soon receive a bill for the cost of 20,000 colour brochures and publicity photographs heralding her reign as queen of the NATO azalea festival in Norfolk, Virginia.

She withdrew at the last minute with high-minded criticism of the Atlantic Alliance and retired to the peace of a hippy commune outside London. After some embarrassed explanations by the British Embassy in Washington, the crown was hastily conferred on Sarah Rippon, daughter of Geoffrey, British honour was maintained. But there is still the matter of \$4,087 for the brochures.

Backroom boyo

NO TRIP to Belfast is complete these days without a touch of O'Casey in the night. Even, it seems, for English MPs. Three heroes of the Labour Left—Brian O'Malley (sometime Deputy Chief Whip), Russell Kerr, and Kevin McNamara—are just back from fact finding in Ulster for the "Tribune" group.

As well as all the usual interviews, they were anxious to talk to the wives and sweethearts of internees. A contact accosted them somewhere in Central Belfast and directed them to a certain house in a Catholic district. They were told to ask for (let us say) Joe, who presented himself and led them to a back room.

Messengers went forth, and in no time a group of internees' women was assembled. The MPs noticed, too, a silent woman in a better raincoat who told them he was on the run, but denied actually being a member of the IRA. Kerr suspects he was there to make sure nobody said the wrong thing.

McNamara asked him whether he had been up to anything. "No, no," he replied. "Only civil rights." He'd been in the crowd, had he? "Yes." Done any stone-throwing? "No." Thrown any petrol bombs? "No (pause). I've got a weak shoulder."

No smoking

NEVER LET IT be said that Soviet leaders negotiate in anything but complete sobriety. Full marks to the West German news magazine, "Der Spiegel," for spotting the censorious way "Pravda" reproduced the historic photograph of Willy Brandt and Leonid Brezhnev, bargaining across the table in the Crimea.

The bottle of beer and glasses, not to mention the cigarette in Brezhnev's hand, were too much for the party paper's retoucher. His published picture has carefully painted them out, along with an inch and a half too much white shirt cuff. "Iversonia," the Government paper always labelled by the Kremlinologists, expunged the beer, but left Leonid his cigarette.

● COEDUCATIONAL Cambridge note: A good economics candidate was asked at recent interview at Trinity College why he had sought to go there rather than King's. "Oh well," he answered, "I know that my mother is going up to read social anthropology at King's next year."

Too trusty Muskie

ADAM RAPHAEL, Washington, Thursday



MUSKIES: learning hard

MICHAEL LAKE reports on the case of the missing Lialine

The spy who didn't show

THE clerk's voice fell flat in the gloomy, toytown surroundings of No. 1 Court at Great Marlborough Street: "Oleg Lialine!" There was no answer. The station sergeant formally conveyed this information to the magistrate, who smiled comfortably and said: "Very well." Outside the court, a constable knowingly confided that there was, of course, no question of Oleg Lialine appearing on a drunken driving charge.

Two hours later the Foreign and Commonwealth Office confirmed that Oleg Lialine was the KGB junior general who had defected after being stopped in Tottenham Court Road on suspicion of being drunk in charge of his car: he was the man who supplied the list of names as a result of which 90 Soviet officials have been ordered out of the country and 15 others banned from returning because of their intelligence activities.

Yet the whole business reeks of an air of mystery, every succeeding detail more bizarre than the one before. We have had two motives for Lialine's decision to skip. One is that he was enticed over to the West by a beautiful blond who played on his growing concern at the morality of his job and who is even now looking after him in a secluded countryside nook; the other that in the wake of a drunken driving rap and a miserably hungover, he decided to drop out.

Whatever the motive, the fact is that the results have been devastating. Of the 90 officials expelled and 15 banned, between 50 and 60 of them are on the London Diplomatic List with full immunity. The belief that most are from the Soviet Trade Delegation in Highgate, who ostensibly seek to expand commerce but who are in reality spies, is not quite true.

Discounting the official Soviet Army, Navy and Air Force representatives, who are not on the black list, the Embassy itself has been very badly hit. Nearly all, if not every one of the 10 counsellors, the first rank of diplomats below the Ambassador and his deputy, have been ordered out, together with numerous first, second and third secretaries.

The sheer physical job of manning the Soviet Embassy at anything like its normal strength will be difficult, since the reduction in overall Soviet numbers is permanent—unless various men in the Highgate trade delegation turn out to be qualified diplomats who can fill in.

Rightly or wrongly, there is a fair amount of shock evident among Soviet officials. Many of those given their marching orders are widely known in diplomatic, trade

If anything is more perilous in American presidential politics than the "off the record" comment, it is too much honesty. Senator Edmund Muskie, the front runner in the race for the Democratic nomination, is learning that lesson the hard way.

Three weeks ago during the first major election swing through California, Muskie discarded an already tight campaign schedule in order to meet with a group of black supporters. A meeting held in a small room above a Watts supermarket went so uneventfully that the off the record label put on by Muskie's staff seemed an unnecessary precaution. The one reporter present from the "Los Angeles Times" who was acting as "pool correspondent" went back to his colleagues relaxing at the Bush Central Cafeteria, the result after a hard day on the campaign trail to report only a routine meeting.

All would have been well if a persistent Associated Press correspondent hadn't decided to contact one of those present at the meeting to see whether he couldn't glean any more. Mr Tom Bradley, a Los Angeles councillor and a key Muskie supporter, who was unaware that the proceedings had been put off the record, was only too glad to oblige and he told how Muskie, when asked if he might choose a black running mate for Vice-President, replied simply that he didn't believe such a combination was "electable" in 1972.

Within an hour this fundamentally minor though politically explosive truism was on the wire to every newspaper in the United States and the row was on. Many politicians in a similar situation would have simply denied they had been

union, business and cultural circles.

The list has not been published, but I know personally two men on it. The FCO have not published the names for reasons of their own—perhaps out of a sense of protocol—and the Soviet Embassy has hitherto refrained from publishing the list for the perfectly understandable reason that none of them are leaving until the fortnight's ultimatum is up and meanwhile they are still circulating among their British contacts. Several were at a cocktail party earlier this week.

It remains impossible to discount the possibility, if not the likelihood, of a political motive behind such a wholesale deportation. The Russians profess that the whole business is nonsense, a ludicrous exercise which reflects the ups and downs of Anglo-Soviet relations depending on whether the Labour or Conservative Party is in power, compounded by personal spite by a disorientated former colleague.

They refuse to accept that such action will impede the progress of détente in Europe since the trend is overwhelmingly towards a European security conference; for that matter, even if this affair plunges Anglo-Soviet relations to a spectacular new low, there are other countries in Western Europe, unspecified, smaller than Britain, with which the Kremlin is also ready to do down in a conference on European security.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, professes in New York that the evacuation of so many spies will clear the way towards détente; the Russians regard this action as a deliberate snub on Anglo-Soviet relations, and if it is and if the Russians take it seriously enough, it must hinder East-West détente since Britain is one of the four victorious postwar Powers with important treaty responsibilities, especially for West Germany and on control over nuclear dissemination.

The Government must have calculated the extent of the row. But if the expulsions really have cleared the way for better East-West relations the FCO should prove more enthusiastic now towards a European security conference than in the past.

On the other hand, the Russians cannot expect to press on towards the new European order if they are at the same time determined to isolate Britain as the arch-villain of the piece; they need British cooperation.

A certain degree of delicate bluff seems likely from both sides. The extent of retaliation and the degree of unacceptability of each move on both sides as the tit-for-tat game develops will prove useful pointers to the real situation.

accurately reported or else would have issued a clarifying statement removing as much of the sting as possible; but that is not Muskies's style. With the entire press corps in full cry he stuck by exactly what Bradley said he had said, and added that he was pleased the issue had surfaced so early in the campaign.

Americans may theoretically like their politicians to be honest but the result of this devastating piece of candour has been an avalanche of criticism and a splendid display of political hypocrisy from all those who hope that Muskies's candidacy has been seriously damaged.

President Nixon, who knows a dangerous rival when he sees one, promptly declared: "I believe it frankly a libel on the American people to suggest that they are too prejudiced to have vote for an individual of a

certain religion, race, or national heritage."

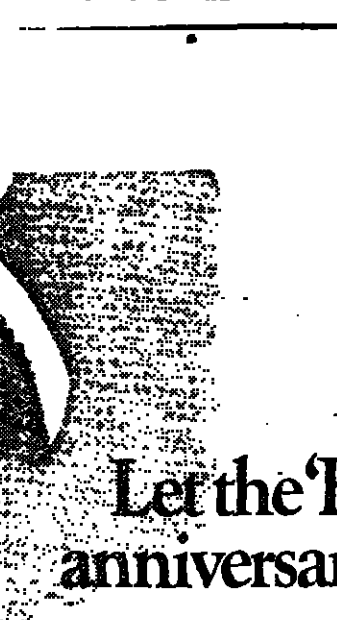
Representative John Conyers, leader of the House black caucus, said he found the remark both "unbelievable and disastrous." "Four years ago," he later told a news conference in Detroit, "the question was whether the country was ready for a Polish Catholic Vice-President and we accepted Muskies. He's an ethnic minority himself. What right does he have to rule out another ethnic minority? It's plantation politics from Maine."

Muskies's leading Democratic rivals were hardly slower off the mark. Senators McGovern, Bayh, Humphrey, and Jackson all rushed forward to declare that: "No sir, they wouldn't rule out anybody from their ticket on the basis of race, sex, or creed." And so it has gone on for the past month with hardly a let-up in the food

of the political humbug. Even given the madhouse of American presidential politics, this last assessment is probably exaggerated. Though Muskies must already be haunted by the fate of George Romney who railroaded himself out of 1968 Republican race by one innocent remark that had been "brainwashed" when he was in Vietnam official briefings.

Muskies's supporters doing their best to turn incident round, stressing it reveals "trustworthy Muskies's finest qualities; but Muskies himself is too honest a man to deny the damage it done. Though he is narrowly trailing behind Kennedy, the latest public opinion poll he is still far and away front runner as far as politics pros are concerned, and at the convention a year in Miami that is will count.

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THE NEW TABOOS

I THINK there are two quite separate problems involved in the catchphrase "improving access" if I understand it properly. One is that there are a lot of people in your profession (and my old profession) and in my present profession who feel frustrated because they can't themselves run the media. I've got a lot of sympathy with the views that many of them hold, but I'm afraid I do take the slightly regimental view that newspapers have to be run by editors and television companies have to be run by programme controllers.

But I think there's another thing which perhaps explains some of the frustration which is felt and which does link directly with the possibility of a Fourth Channel. It seems to me, looking at the television industry after having been away from this country for six years or so, that it really has all become terribly static. The BBC has temporarily ceased to grow, the commercial companies have not only ceased to grow but are tending to contract a bit. Those who aren't employed on staffs find it difficult to get jobs; those who are working as freelancers find it difficult to place their material; and the good chap who is employed on staff and then says after a while, "To hell with this, I want a change of atmosphere. I like this job but now I want something else," can't find anywhere to go.

So that brings us straight to the Fourth Channel. I mean I think that a Fourth must of common sense be an ITV channel, but I suppose strictly speaking you could argue that a Fourth Channel of any kind would give some of that mobility which is lacking. So I'm very keen on a Fourth Channel, both because I want it for ITV and because I happen to think it would be for the good of the whole industry and would create more opportunities, create more mobility.

Are you saying then that the sort of radical voices we're now hearing raised come largely from frustrated media men rather than from a really philosophical sense that the business ought to be thrown right open?

Well no, of course not. I mean, men of the experience and calibre of Stuart Hood and Milton Shulman, to take two examples, it would be impertinent and quite wrong to dismiss as frustrated media men. These are men who have very serious ideas—I don't think all of them are right, but their ideas must be treated with a great deal of respect. I do think that when you get below that level, the people who are listening to these philosophic ideas and being moved by them are in many cases

people who haven't thought them out very clearly for themselves, but are suffering from a sense of frustration, and I think are therefore the more prone to saying it must be a free-for-all, which I don't think is very sensible or very practical. And if one could relieve them of their feeling of frustration I think some of the steam might go out of this particular movement.

Obviously most of the people who are concerned themselves with opening up television are thinking very largely of, broadly, current affairs broadcasting, television journalism, political broadcasting, the possibility of getting the sort of spread of views, and of minority views, into television, that are easily—though some say even so not satisfactorily—covered by the press. Do you accept it as something that television people ought to be putting their minds to?

Yes, I do. I think that the informing and stimulating of public opinion is something which we could do much more about. And that I personally and this company would like to do much more about it. The ITV companies have different reputations, but my belief, having got to know my fellow principals quite well now, is that most of them would like to, and it is damnably difficult in the present set-up. I wouldn't like it to be thought that I'm talking only about current affairs, though I do think that is quite important. But, for instance, I would be very dubious about putting a *Python* on ITV in a weekend franchise—so that experimentalism is one point.

But the reason that I specified current affairs is slightly different. Whereas in these experimental entertainment programmes you have the possibility of not pleasing people, and losing your audience, in these areas where one is talking about minority voices you have the possibility of actually offending people because this is an area in which television is very sensitively placed.

Let me just throw out an example of a religious programme showing a man who worked at rehabilitating alcoholics. It was about a half-hour film, and it finished up, right at the end, slipping in the fact that he was a Christian. Now it occurred to me that if you'd done that programme and slipped in at the end the fact that he was a Communist there would have been an outrage, because there is this taboo area. It is this sense of television being able to deal only with the very broadest of consensus views that is bothering a lot of people in your business.

I quite agree, and I think that this is a very fair point. But I think that it isn't as simple as some people make out. I may be square in this, but I think that the danger of the misuse of television for specific political—using political in its widest sense—ends, really is a very real one. I think that some of the regulations that constrain us at the moment are a bit silly and should be relaxed, but I am myself content to work within the convention that television has got to remain pretty neutral in its approach. I don't think this requires genius out of this world to achieve it. I think

If television is the most important medium of communication, shouldn't a wider range of people and ideas have access to it? With the lobby for a new channel growing, the question is increasingly asked. Today two authoritative broadcasters discuss it.

Mandarins and agit-prop

John Freeman, in his first interview since becoming Chairman of London Weekend Television, talks to Peter Fiddick



it would be possible for television to be a good deal more daring and innovative than it is at the moment in fields of controversy while still preserving an editorial neutrality and an editorial balance.

And incidentally, I think it would be easier again with another channel, because one would not doubt have bitter arguments about cases when it actually came along but it is quite obvious, if you are doing what is quite frankly a rather serious highbrow programme for a minority group, you can take more chances in such a programme than you can if you're doing a popular thing which is being seen in peak hours by people who will not really take the trouble to follow the nuances.

It seems to me that people are considerably moved by television. Maybe when it comes to voting at a general election or something as specific as that, the medium is neutral-

ised to some extent. But it's when the prop is not overt that I'm a bit suspicious about it. I don't want to use the word conviction because I don't feel I know enough to feel conviction, but I think I will only say that it does seem to me to be responsible to impose some limitations on the way television can deal with matters of religious and political controversy.

Religious, not because I personally mind very much one way or the other, but because you can offend people. (I'm not talking about that they don't want to go and buy Heinz beans the next day.) But you can offend them at a deep level, which you ought not to do. And politics because there you do open the door for undesirable manipulation of the public.

What seems to me to be almost the biggest problem that television faces in this field is simply the time that it takes to let people have discussions.

I'm beginning to wonder whether television is in fact fitted for this sort of rôle.

It has it thrust upon it, you see. I mean I don't know that it really is the ideal medium for it, but you can't exclude that sort of thing from your most potent and pervasive medium of communication. For instance, one of the things I would very much like to see on television and would like to try and do it myself, but couldn't conceivably do it in a single channel, would be to have one evening an open-ended serious talk show.

I do not mean a kind of Johnny Carson programme at all. I mean a Freddy Ayer programme, if you see what I mean: the concept of the sort of civilised after-dinner conversation in which people who can talk and have ideas and know something about certain subjects can talk their heads off. Now the essence of that programme is that it must be more or less open-ended or, if not, it must have a considerable time slot. I think that for that kind of programme perhaps television is very good because the viewer can identify with the individuals—the way they are sitting, what they're smoking, what they're drinking and so on—to a very much greater extent than he can in a newspaper or on radio, and I don't see why that kind of thing can't be done. And I've been surprised, in fact, that BBC2 haven't been more adventurous about that. I don't think for a moment you'd ever get more than ten per cent of the audience but it would be a jolly good ten per cent, and if you were getting forty on the other channel you could perfectly well afford to do it.

Some people would find the outline you have given there a somewhat mandarin scenario, whereas some of the ideas and people one is thinking should be getting a look in are not the smooth and they are not the articulate. I think that's a fair point. The other idea is the kind of free-for-all discussion programme in which you have the—well you can have anybody, but you include the absolutely anti-establishment, the Agit-prop, and everything.

This does present, if one is realistic, some obvious difficulties, because, under any organisation of television that I can foresee, the contractors are going to be fairly tightly legislated against as to what they can show or not. I mean I can't see in the foreseeable future that it will be acceptable to say the word "fuck" on television. You may argue that there is no particular reason why it shouldn't be said, but I think we have got to accept that there are going to be conventions of decorum on television which don't exist in real life, because particular circles in real life can isolate themselves to behave naturally as they want to. And therefore it seems to me that this is something that would require very careful handling. I think the idea of letting people have their say is a thoroughly good one and a service that television ought to be providing.

But I'm afraid that at this point I disagree—at least I think I would disagree with some of the Stuart Hood school in that I would say that this

must really be under firm editorial control of somebody. Not to gag people, but to make sure that you do observe the basic law of the land, the reasonable conventions of what can be shown in people's homes, and of course a reasonable degree of political neutrality.

If you're going to try and set up balance in the usual way, you run into precisely the same problems, in that either everybody has only five minutes or else somebody has it. If television is interested in an Agit-prop view, for example, being given, why can't it hold its breath and bring in somebody from Agit-prop and say: "OK, tell us what you believe?"

Yes, subject to the qualifications I've already made, I don't see why it shouldn't. But whatever way it is which is going to express itself on the screen, it is likely to do it best if it gets as far away as possible from the format of the sort of village meeting. I mean I've appeared myself on the screen and been frustrated often enough to realise that in existing formats the real difficulty is that no one ever has the time to develop a point. Partly because of an absolute shortage of time, but partly because there are other people around him who are also fighting to earn their cheques and know that they must get their own paper as well in a limited time, and this is why I personally think that things of this kind, whichever end of the political spectrum they happen at, must be done in leisure. And they certainly cannot be done in leisure on a single ITV channel.

Finally, can I ask how you find ITV as at present constituted, and granted only one channel, what you think might be done to improve that in any way?

Perhaps my genuine dominant impression is pleasure in finding how such a varied group of people as Lew Grade, Howard Thomas, Aubrey Buxton, David Easlick, take who you like, really are concerned to try to produce good television. They all have different views. But this is a first-generation industry in which enthusiasts are really trying to run it. They are terribly frustrated by the commercial pressures of the single channel now, and I think that it would be less than honest not to say that they are also frustrated by the dominance of the ITA.

I think all of us believe, certainly I believe, that the ITA does its grisly job with extreme discretion and tact and understanding. Nevertheless, Alastair Hetherington wouldn't really like to run a national newspaper with a government—possibly especially with a sort of autonomous government authority sitting over the top of him telling him what he may or may not do, and there are great frustrations.

I believe that the adding to it of a complementary channel would liberate the whole thing and lead to an improvement of quality in the first channel. Short of that, what is needed is a little more stability in the economics of the industry to try to enable people who really do want to make good programmes to go ahead and do it.

The password is Gordon's



THE SHAPE OF DRINKS TO COME

The box and the people

by Stuart Hood, former programme controller, BBC television

BROADCASTING in Britain is the function of organisations which are required to refrain from expressing their opinions on current affairs or matters of public policy. In the case of the BBC the obligation is laid upon it in the terms of the licence: in the case of the ITA there is a paragraph in the Television Act. The ITA is further specifically obligated to see that due impartiality is preserved by the programme contractors on matters of political or industrial policy or relating to current public policy. While the BBC has no such duty laid upon it, it has given assurances in the past that it will, in accordance with a practice established by Reith when the BBC was still the British Broadcasting Company, observe due impartiality.

It is within this framework of impartiality that the broadcast journalist—a term which may be extended to cover the makers of some types of documentary—is required to function. The checks and curbs imposed by the organisations on individual broadcast journalists are keenly felt. The sense of inferiority vis-à-vis the newspaper journalist is accordingly expressed in statements that broadcasting journalism must grow up and challenge newspaper journalism. Sometimes the frustrations find expression in outbursts of what might be called institutional radicalism, assertions of power, demonstrations that the broadcasters are not to be entirely deprived of the right to challenge authority or question moral attitudes. These occasions are mistakenly believed to be expressions of political radicalism.

Even within these narrow limits the broadcasting journalist can play a variety of rôles. There is first of all his task as a purveyor of objective news. Then there is his function as neutral mediator between individuals or groups and the viewer or listener. Lastly there is his rôle as investigator reporter. It is a commonplace that objective news is difficult to define. To question its existence—except in stories conveying hard incontrovertible facts such as the number of people arrested in a demonstration or killed in an air crash—is a process many people find deeply disturbing. It is interesting that the BBC's internal document on the handling of news and current affairs acknowledges that "there is no such thing as absolute objectivity" and seeks to establish a distinction between "basic objectivity" and "absolute objectivity." Thus, it argues, if a foreign correspondent describes a Soviet delegate's speech at the United Nations as "a long diatribe," the possibility has to be admitted that, by Russian standards, it was neither long nor a diatribe; but the correspondent is using a description "designed for a specific audience and so long as he keeps within reasonable limits and so long as he is inspired by that basic sense of objectivity there can be no serious complaint."

This is a very honest and very revealing statement. Applied to the home scene it permits that infection and that choice of vocabulary which describes strikers as "militants" and industrial action as "disruption." Choice of stories, the language used to convey them, the tone in which they are delivered are based on an assumed consensus. One of the difficulties facing the broadcaster is that within our society the consensus is being eroded on all sides, politically and in terms

of moral conventions, and is becoming limited to a narrower band of the spectrum of opinion. So with what section of that audience does he align himself? Whose tacit assumptions on matters of politics, morals or taste, does he accept?

When he undertakes investigatory journalism, he is set about by inhibitions and questions of balance, required to include a particular viewpoint or interview a particular person, not because they are germane to the subject in hand, but to forestall criticism from a particular pressure group or political interest. Investigatory journalism in radio and television exists but it is muted at crucial points and, interestingly, is most thorough and most daring in the field of criminal investigation, where it is in the interest of the police to allow it to be so.

The broadcasting organisations are, however, perfectly prepared to screen other people's investigations. BBC2 gives an evening *Le Chagrin et la Pitié* and thereby acquires merit; it is more difficult to envisage the BBC allowing a team to spend four hours examining in the same detail and depth the General Strike, the Pilkington strike, UCS or the days when Mosley was openly backed by the right-wing press.

What is remarkable is that for so long the BBC in particular was able to persuade the public that it was objective. This was one of its greatest achievements. Objectivity is generally taken to have been established at the time of the General Strike when, resisting Churchill's desire to take over Broadcasting House, Reith persuaded Baldwin to let him continue to present "an impartial news to the best of our ability," as he put it in a confidential letter written after the event to his heads of departments. "On the other hand," the document goes on, "since the BBC was a national institution, and since the Government in this crisis was acting for the people... the BBC was for the Government in the crisis too." The equivocation at the heart of Reithian objectivity and impartiality is made unmistakably clear and that distinction, which persists to the present day, between organised labour and the people and what is probably its first official and open expression.

It is precisely because an increasing number of people and groups in our society are becoming aware of the equivocation and suspicious of the neutrality of the television journalists that they are, in some cases, refusing to be interviewed. "You will distort anything we say." They will not let you put over what we want to say—or else accepting the process with a certain cynicism.

There is an increasing desire on the part of members of the public to say what they want to say in the manner they choose with what they consider proper stress and proper perspective. The choice that faces the television journalist is between continuing to cling to his rôle as a questionably neutral mediator or to provide an opportunity for fellow citizens to express their point of view.

It is an illusion to believe that in any community all shades of opinion occur, or indeed should find expression on the air. The BBC in its annual

report says that it does not feel called upon to provide a platform for anti-Semitism or racialism. But what ITA and BBC offer is a platform to a fairly narrow consensus with the median that shifts slightly to Right or Left—usually according to the financial health of the organisations. It is a pattern that finds its counterparts throughout Europe. Yet it is possible to think of other models.

There is, for example, the pluralistic system evolved by the Dutch, which functions through a number of broadcasting organisations with proclaimed and identifiable points of view, either religious or political. The air-time is shared out among them. In filling it they must provide between them a properly mixed schedule. But there is no attempt to disguise the angle of the programmes, particularly in the current affairs field (news is provided by an independent body) or the sympathies of the journalists working for the various organisations.

One of the sadnesses about the death of the Annan committee is that it has prevented public discussion on possible alternatives to our present duopoly. It would be even sadder if there were not to be discussion of the possible ways in which the fourth channel—now being claimed by the contractors as ITV3—could be used, not simply to provide a cultural ghetto for the contractors to unload cheap programmes into, but for a new kind of broadcasting. It could, for instance, be thrown open under the direction of the ITA—to producers (using the word in the widest sense) including the present contractors, independent production companies, independent producers. Other solutions have been suggested.

As far as the BBC is concerned, any thorough inquiry into broadcasting would want to consider whether it is not altogether too large and whether it was not a mistake to give it BBC2 as well as BBC1; to wonder whether radio and television should be under one management. But it could go further and discuss whether a model might not be constructed whereby the BBC owned, ran and administered the studios and technical facilities and handed its editorial functions over to some other body. It might ask whether that body might not abandon the thin cloak of neutrality and impartiality and allow the making and transmission of programmes that had an identifiable point of view, its duty being to ensure that a balance of views was achieved over a period.

It could go further and examine the potentialities of cable television—the distribution of television signals by wires—which allow a wide choice of programmes and bring broadcasting a step nearer to publishing.

If we are to free ourselves from monopolies of broadcasting based on the argument that a scarce national resource—the frequencies required for broadcasting in sound and vision—must be under public corporations dedicated to an impartiality that is increasingly felt to be a sham, then models must be discussed and alternatives considered. There are strong forces which do not wish the debate to take place—including the leading politicians of both sides of the House, who find little to criticise in a system which so faithfully serves their common interests.

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Three of 'Big Four' banks play it cool over competition

By STEWART FLEMING

Like infants facing their first day of school, three of the "Big Four" clearing banks have decided to cling to the petticoats of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" rather than dash recklessly into the new world of banking competition.

Barclays, Lloyds and National Westminster have all fixed their base rates for clearing at 5 per cent, the same figure as Bank Rate. Their deposit rates too will be unchanged this morning.

The potential threat in the clearing market is the Midland. With a must (at so important a time) in a clearing bank's repertoire, the Midland has decided to abandon its erstwhile playmates and compete for deposits.

From today the ordinary clearing customer (with over £10 to lend) will get preferential treatment not available to other clearing banks. On deposits of between £10,000 and £100,000 Midland will pay 3½ per cent and on sums over £25,000 bank will pay 4½ per cent. The same will, of course, be subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal. At the other clearing banks the rate of interest on such deposits remains at 3 per cent.

The ordinary (but wealthy) clearing customer is also offered, from today, a "free" access to the money market. While the other clearing banks will only channel sums of over £25,000 into the money markets (where funds of notice run from one to several months), the Midland will now offer this service to customers with £10,000 cash.

This money market facility will also be available through branch managers, a move which marks the start of the integration of the bank's clearing and finance Corporation subsidiary, the parent company.

A Midland Bank spokesman explained that the firm's decision to be the first to break away from the old interest rate cartel in practice as well as in principle, was dictated by the desire to hang on to the deposits of existing customers. The Midland's managers would be less than human if they did not hope to attract new funds as a result of this gesture.

Perhaps too, they hope to establish a public image as the clearing bank which pays for its money, a cachet which might be useful when competition for deposits begins in earnest.

It is, however, only a gesture. Wealthy customers who go to the other clearing banks with such sums will scarcely be told to "take it to the Midland" and none of the banks (now flush with deposits which they are unable to lend) are yet doing anything for the small saver or depositor. He will still get only 3 per cent on seven-day notice deposit account and 4 per cent for the first £250 of his savings account.

So, without being too harsh, free competition between the clearing banks has begun, as expected, with a whimper. Perhaps it is better described as a cat and mouse game, for although Friday, October 1, the opening day of competitive banking, begins on all four with the last day of the interest rate cartel, the clearing banks will be watching each others' every move.

Perhaps a spokesman for one of the biggest banks captured the mood best. Asked to describe what the new base rate is, he offered the following oracular definition: "It is the rate on which other rates can be based to give us the right sort of rates to attract deposits and the correct rates for lending," which, being interpreted, means, "base rate all depends on what our competitors are doing and how interest rates in general are moving."

Questioned about the new competitive base rate, he commented that there "is no point rushing into any new arrangements and a lot to be said for continuing with a practice which has worked well for so long."

Barclays's is, however, keen to lend to the man-in-the-street, and its spokesman stressed that the person who borrows is no longer "at the bottom of the list." "There could well be a resurgence of personal overdraft and temporary finance and longer bridging loans," he said. If Barclays implements this policy it could be the best bet for a bank loan. The other clearing banks appear to be anxious to push their private customers to borrow on personal loan terms, with true interest rates fixed at anything up to 13 and 14 per cent. An overdraft

PERGAMON PRESS shareholders have had enough. Gone is the nerve and spirit that has marked their attacks on the board during the past two years and in its place, acceptance of the fact that nothing they do or desire can influence their many masters.

The 180 shareholders who turned up at yesterday's annual meeting in Oxford were given the expected chance to voice their wrath and discontent but only two showed any interest. Instead of devoting questions to the many notes and qualifications in the accounts, one was concerned with the salary of Dr. Felix Kalinski, managing director, and the other with the terms on which Mr. Robert Maxwell has secured tenancy of two Pergamon properties.

The chairman, Sir Henry d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, quickly settled the "snide" reference to the ex-Leasco director's salary (at £22,500 it represents more than 10 per cent of the profit which Pergamon estimates it has earned for the year ended yesterday), and on Mr. Maxwell's property, he assured the questioner that professional advice had been sought before granting a 28-year lease which did not allow for any review of rental.

The third remark to the chair came from a man who offered a vote of thanks for the board's efforts in turning the company from a lost professional service and his gesture prompted muted applause.

"It makes a nice change from last year," said Sir Henry, who was visibly upset at the 1970 events when his re-election was strongly opposed.

Mr. Robert Maxwell was, of course, the focal point of television and press photographers, but he remained silent. But before he again told correspondents that his takeover offer for Pergamon would come "shortly after the market quote is restored."

Pergamon's spirit broken

By LINDSAY VINCENT

ments that his takeover offer for Pergamon would come "shortly after the market quote is restored."

Still no clues on the price he will pay nor the amount of Pergamon he seeks. Perhaps this is why Sir Henry confessed (after the meeting) to have no knowledge of Mr. Maxwell's plan which, incidentally, no longer allows for any of those

"foreign partners" who were said to be interested only a few months back.

The question of when the quotation will be restored is, as ever, unknown. But Sir Henry now thinks it will be within six months, or possibly sooner if the 24 qualifications that the auditors made to the 1970 accounts

can be sorted out to the satisfaction of the Stock Exchange Council.

The whole event lasted 30 minutes and few shareholders stayed for drinks, which tended to confirm impressions that a large number of those in attendance were worker-shareholders. Few realised that they

had been witness to one of the rarities of the corporate world—an annual meeting when shareholders were not asked to approve the accounts.

The custom of voting to approve accounts is customary but not obligatory. Perhaps with the stormy meeting of the past in mind, Sir Henry did the unorthodox but nobody seemed to either mind or notice.

£1M boost—from unsold books

By ROBERT WILLOTT

PERGAMON has every right to be optimistic about the future.

By writing down the value of its unsold books on a new and ultra-conservative basis, it has ensured that future profits will be £1 million better than they would have been on the old basis—if the books are sold.

The fact is that the new basis adopted may, in time, become the norm for this type of business. But at present, Pergamon is stepping out of line with tradition. It has the support of its auditors, Cooper Brothers, plus that other eminent accountancy firm, Price Waterhouse, for the new approach.

Yet it is fair to say that, in changing its basis for the second year running, Pergamon has emphasised how far short the accountancy profession has fallen in getting to grips with what is the proper basis of valuing stocks.

On the old basis of valuation, Pergamon's books would have been valued at about £3 million. On the new basis, it is £2 million. Such variation in

the outcomes of two apparently acceptable accounting principles must throw their credibility into doubt.

The new basis of stock valuation is quite specific. For every book title, an estimate is made of the number of future individual sales that can be expected. Then only the unit cost of each saleable individual book is included in the stock valuation. The unit cost of those which are not expected to be sold is charged into the accounts as a loss.

However, most companies—and the accountancy profession in general—have traditionally valued stocks at their cost price or, if the amount is less, at their realisable value.

The trouble with being revolutionary in an isolated case like Pergamon is that the public actually begins to believe the assertions about accountants playing with figures.

It was only last year that Robert Maxwell commented on the Price Waterhouse report about the Pergamon affair:

"Shareholders should not be perturbed. The suggested scaling down of profits is well within the margins expected when reporting accountants apply different accounting principles."

Was he right? Three different accounting bases in three years can't all be precise, surely? If they are, it is a poor reflection on the accountancy profession.

In reality Pergamon is now the unfortunate vehicle for the evolution of more precise accounting principles. The accountants are at last trying to resolve the valuation problems which beset different types of companies in different ways.

Possibly the avant garde approach applied at Pergamon this year will be adopted at some future date as the most appropriate method of valuation. It is very conservative, and it will clearly hasten the chance of a recovery in Pergamon's profits because the write-down now will be brought back into future accounts if

the expected quantity of books is sold.

But, even if one looks at it only from the public relations point of view, the accountancy profession as a whole might have done better to have first agreed on how to value stocks of this nature, and then applied that basis to all comparable companies. The public would then feel less suspicious about the apparent figure-playing that seems to go on.

In any case, whatever accounting basis is adopted, the prosperity of the company is more a matter of cash in the bank. Pergamon has good cause for being grateful to the National Westminster Bank for keeping it above water.

As far as stock valuations are concerned, at least it can be admitted that the new approach more accurately reflects the pattern of cash flows. Therefore shareholders can sleep more peacefully knowing that the current picture couldn't be painted much blacker than it has been.

Robert Willott is editor of "Accountancy Age."

CITY COMMENT

REYROLLE PARSONS

Big slump unexpected

REYROLLE PARSONS, the electrical engineer, announced last night a dramatic slump in interim profits from £1.5 million to £295,000 pre-tax.

For the first time in more than ten years the board is to pay no interim dividend. Last year there was an interim of 6 per cent followed by a final payment of 7½ per cent.

The warning last May by chairman, Mr. E. T. Judge, that the group would suffer a setback this year has sent the shares down from 180p to their current level of 114p. However a profit slump of this magnitude was certainly not expected.

Furthermore, Mr. Judge now reports: "The indications are that on this occasion the second half of the year will show little, if any, improvement." In earlier years Reyrolle's first half profits have often looked poor compared with the figures for the full year because of the incidence of completion of individual contracts.

A major reason for the collapse in profits has been the adverse effect on the Parsons offshoot of the deferment of the

£250 millions Sizewell 'B' nuclear power station project.

The Sizewell contract is believed to have been worth between £40 and £60 millions to Reyrolle and already the group has ordered a substantial amount of equipment and completed designs for the project.

The group is still in talks with the Central Electricity Generating Board which has promised to consider "ameliorating as soon as possible" the adverse effect on the group. The discussions have been going on since April.

Mr. R. S. Luck, a director and company secretary, said last night that in addition the group had been seriously affected by the labour disputes at Heathrow last year and the closure of the Erith works and the subsequent transfer of its business to Tyne-side.

He denied that the ambitious venture into the US market for giant electrical generators under an agreement with North American Rockwell which was called off in August had any effect on profits.

Yesterday's results show group trading profit: £1.55 million (£2.07 million). Share of trading results from associated companies: loss £42,000 (profit £304,000). Other income: £32,000 (£51,000). Interest charges: £1.28 million (£931,000). Group profit after tax £72,000 (£398,000).

Abbey Life's principle competitor, Hambros Bank.

Abbey Life by the way, seems to be carving out a niche in the savings market as servant to the "grande bourgeoisie." Today Abbey announces changes in its private pensions policies—the investment annuity bonds—and its Ten Plus Bond contract, a scheme designed for the surtax payer. These changes incorporate new flexibility and in some cases improved benefits. It is said that the plans are complicated and would understate the changes.

Abbey managing director Mr. Jim Anderson agreed, however, that in effect Abbey is attempting to mass market the sort of specialised savings products which have hitherto been available only through the more highly skilled insurance brokers.

You will still need an insurance broker (or an expert from Abbey's technical services division) to advise what form of policy suits you best, but Abbey's approach is a challenge to the more traditional life offices, and further erodes the illusory distinction between unit-linked life assurance and traditional life assurance/savings schemes.

BUILDING TRADE Violence is golden

THE MARKET is used to violent swings and turnarounds in the building industry where static records suddenly reveal glamour potential and where weather and governments play tricks on the best laid plans.

Just now, and except for weather, prospects are as good as they have ever been. Reflation is having a multiplier effect on a hungry market. Results are beginning to justify the confidence so recently bestowed on the shares.

The interim results from Ready Mixed Concrete are even better than the optimistic anticipated. Pre-tax profit rose from £1.99 million to £3.42 million and margins hardened from 3.2 to 3.7 per cent on sales that went up from £85.6 million to £97.6 million.

Ready Mixed is so widespread that the building cycle is not always the same in every country. This time it was. While overseas turnover went up by a third, sales in Britain rose by 80 per cent to £59 million.

The improvement is so good partly because the first half of last year was hit by difficult trading conditions and a poor weather. The second half of last year was much better. The board, however, expects second-half results of this year to be "well in excess" of the preceding period.

This would suggest pre-tax profit of between £9.5 million and £10.5 million and the higher figure seems the more likely. This would put the shares on prospective P/E ratios of 15 and 13.5. Growth will slow down next year but with the outlook undimmed, there is a likelihood of further appreciation in the months ahead.

Bullish noises also come from Redland, the building materials group. Lord Beeching, the chairman, said yesterday that results for the first five months of the current year indicated that last year's substantial profit increase had been maintained. For 1970-71 profit after tax increased by 57½ per cent to £2.5 million.

R-R shareholders may get something—receiver

By VICTOR KEEGAN

Hints that Rolls-Royce shares might have some value were confirmed yesterday by Mr. Rupert Nicholson, the receiver, who said that there was a "chance that shareholders will get something."

He also strongly criticised a last minute plan—which was dropped several hours later—to save the old Rolls company from going into formal liquidation, and said a Government price for the nationalised aero engine business might be known before Christmas.

The defeated plan was drawn up by City accountant Mr. Kenneth Cork and his brother Mr. Norman Cork, but its chances of getting anywhere looked poor even before the receiver made his position clear. Big creditors indicated that they were firmly opposed to it, and were expected to vote against it at a meeting of the informal committee of Rolls creditors during the afternoon.

The board of the old Rolls also rejected the plan and in the event, Mr. Norman Cork announced to the committee

that he was withdrawing it as soon as he arrived at the meeting.

He maintained that the plan was still practicable, but for the opposition of some of the creditors.

A statement from the committee said Mr. Norman Cork advised the informal committee of creditors that as his scheme was obviously dependent on the support of some large creditors, which apparently was not forthcoming, then his scheme would be withdrawn on this account, but not on account of its alleged impracticability. The committee of creditors took note of this "with regret."

The abandoned plan pressed for an adjournment of next Monday's meeting, when shareholders and creditors will be asked to vote for voluntary liquidation of the company.

At the meetings they will also be asked to elect 10 key "watchdogs" to work with Mr. Nicholson and two other joint

liquidators as a "committee of inspection."

In the unlikely event of the voluntary liquidation proposal falling through, big creditors would anyway have petitioned for compulsory winding up.

The Cork brothers' proposals were for a restructuring of the company around the car and marine engine divisions, leading eventually to a purchase of the aero engine division from the Government—an early denationalisation which appeared unlikely to critics.

Mr. Nicholson said the plan was "sheer sentiment. These proposals are only going to raise some sentimental smoke screen. Without having a liquidation, there is no way of having a formal means of consulting shareholders."

Mr. Nicholson wants creditors and shareholders to have a full say in the negotiations with the Government over the price to be paid for the nationalised aero engine business. The talks yesterday and are expected to take some time.

Vantona

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- Aiza
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Mr. Basil Glass, Chairman, reports

PROFITS of £773,000 against £734,000.

SALES of £16.6m were an all-time high, an increase of £2.4m (17%).

DIVIDEND: Maintained at 13%

EXPORTS increased by 15% to a new record of £1,117,000.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE amounted to £719,000. During current year we shall be spending approximately £650,000.

CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE: "We still stand far ahead as the accepted leaders with the best brand names and the most advanced products."

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Year ended March	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Profit before Tax	544	760	826	734	773
Earned per Ordinary Share in new pence	4.0	4.4	4.8	3.9	4.4
Dividend per Ordinary Share in new pence	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Dividend per Ordinary Share %	(12.0)	(12.42)	(12.85)	(13.0)	(13.0)
Times covered	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4

An International Company with
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For the full Report, write to:
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Midland Bank Limited

announces that, commencing 1 October 1971, all interest rates charged for overdraft or other facilities which, hitherto, have been expressed at a level above Bank Rate, will henceforward be related to a new rate termed Midland Bank Base Rate.

Midland Bank Base Rate will be 5% p.a. from 1 October 1971, until further notice.

The Bank reserves the right to vary its Base Rate from time to time in response to changes in commercial and market conditions. Notice of such variations will be given by means of Press announcements.

Midland Bank

A Great British Bank



Ready Mixed Concrete Limited

INTERIM STATEMENT—SIX MONTHS TO 30th JUNE, 1971

In the six months under review the profit before taxation of £3,421,771 (1970 £1,990,546) has been achieved after depreciation and depletion charges of £6,077,813 (1970 £4,374,522). Earnings have increased significantly over the corresponding period in the previous year, rising from 1.6p to 2.5p per share.

Improved trading conditions in the United Kingdom and a mild winter generally have contributed to the better result. A higher level of turnover has been attained particularly on the continent of Europe where we are endeavouring to increase our share of the ready mixed concrete market.

A good start has been made to the second half of 1971 and your Directors are confident that profits in the six months ending 31st December, 1971 will be well in excess of those for the corresponding period last year.

The Board has decided to increase the interim dividend of 9.25% to 10.25% for the six months to 30th June, 1971.

W. R. Northcott—Chairman

Unaudited Consolidated Results

	6 months to 30.6.71 £000's	6 months to 30.6.70 £000's	Year to 31.12.70 £000's
Group turnover	97,822	65,607	164,826
Operating surplus before depreciation and depletion	10,932	7,198	18,832
Depreciation and depletion of land	6,078	4,375	10,190
Operating profit	4,854	2,823	8,642
Profit on disposals of properties	149	139	878
Share of losses less profits of associated companies	92	52	118
Group interest	1,489	819	2,320
Profit before taxation	3,422	1,891	7,062
Taxation	1,549	908	2,820
Outside shareholders' interests in subsidiaries	373	197	1,072
Profit before extraordinary items	1,500	886	3,190
Extraordinary items	22	126	28
Profit for the period	1,522	1,012	3,218
Earnings per share	2.5p	1.6p	5.7p
Dividends, Rate %	10.25%	9.25%	19.5%
Dividends, Gross cost	1,536	1,302	2,744

Copies of the full interim report may be obtained from the Secretary, RMC House, High St., Feltham, Middx.

IF BRITAIN joins the Common Market its gross national product will rise by £750 million in 1978. Two years later its food trade will benefit by £155 million a year and the balance of payments will be only £175 million in the red. These are the surprising, and by far the most optimistic, conclusions on the effects of entry. They come from "Economics of Europe," a book of essays prepared by a team of pro-Market academics.

Although it will be on sale in November advance copies have been distributed to several MPs of both parties and some of the findings are likely to be used as ammunition at next week's Labour Party conference. The book contains implicit and direct refutations of Professor Kaldor's anti-Market views, and it will be probably the starting point of a prolonged controversy.

In his essay on "Trade and economic growth," Professor Williamson of Warwick University, finds Kaldor's theory of export led growth "intellectually untenable" and "contrary to common sense, economic theory and experience, as well as leading to such weird implications as advising the Germans never to revalue."

Kaldor's views on the adverse impact of the wage/prices spiral are implicitly criticised in other essays with the argument that if British prices get too much out of line there will be a devaluation. But in a recent article in the "New Statesman" Professor Kaldor had already said that in the case of a currency flotation, his initial forecasts would be changed.

Williamson lists three major reasons for his expectation of £750 million GNP growth by 1978. The first is because of the economies of scale that will be realised. This happens because a doubling of production capacity involves only a 6 per cent increase in capital costs, reduction of unit costs in certain

engineering industries and the spreading of initial costs over a larger volume of output. Looked at another way it implies that an increased output needs only an input increased by 80 per cent.

The second reason is that increased competition will lead to gains in real income because of the fall in tariff barriers, the substitution effects of one available product for another and lead to more efforts in export and in import competing industries.

Finally there is the effect of increased investment. Because exports will be rising there would be a need for additional capital to produce the higher output. Williamson estimates that investment will have to rise by £2,400 million over the transition period.

Williamson estimates that each of the three elements will roughly contribute half a per cent to his forecast growth. He thinks that there would be further growth after 1978 and even the estimates given are made rather conservatively.

But these conclusions are based on certain critical assumptions, some of which could, and probably will be, challenged. The most important one is that the experience of the Common Market is taken as a yardstick. Exports, for example, should rise because of trade creation, diversion and reversion and making allowances for the Kennedy Round cuts he thinks that the increase would be around £900 million. By the same reasoning imports are forecast to increase by £1,000 million.

The increased cost of food is the other important element of the costs of entry. The study of agriculture is done in an essay by Tim Josling of the London School of Economics. He takes as his starting point a detailed study prepared by the University of Michigan on consumer response to price changes. "The originality of this study is that it does not look at the agricultural market as a whole but at its component parts. What, for example, do housewives do if the price of beef rises? The answer involves an element of food substitution, that is buying of cheaper food and at the production level increased home production."

It is clear that a change in British eating habits to cheaper foods will find it critics. But on the more positive side is the estimate that food production in Britain could rise quite rapidly and offset losses to the balance of payments.

Other essays in the book look at specific cases of benefits of scale for industry including capital goods, chemicals, advanced technology and electrical equipment: at the changing structure of European agriculture which should in time reduce the burden on the British contribution to the common agricultural policy; at capital flows. A chapter on the effects of the value added tax by Professor Doser of York University, claims that the tax will favour exports and discourage imports and that the benefit to the balance of payments will be around £80 million a year.

All the essays are based on the use of quantitative methods in economics. This gives them a consistency and a strength because they are able to quote facts and figures. But there are several problems with this. At the methodological level there is the fact that the more accurate a forecast the more variables are needed for inclusion. This could give rise to mistakes and even to fairly rapid changes if one of the components comes out wrongly.

Assumptions
What, for example, will be the net effect of the present Washington talks? If American pressure is sufficient to expand a world-wide free trade area many of the assumptions made could be invalid. Similarly there is likely to be considerable pressure on the relaxation of the agricultural policy. The figures that are being quoted over a period of years are very fine indeed.

Professor Williamson's estimate works out at GNP growth of only 0.3 per cent a year, surely a tiny change and the whole could change very sharply. The authors are aware of the problems. They claim that they only prepared a quantitative case because their opponents began doing it and that their aim was mainly to show that it is possible to make different and convincing calculations the other way.

Britain is at a stage where Europe was in the late fifties. Then too economists quoted estimates and figures at one another to prove or disprove their case. It is a sobering thought that every single estimate made then in Europe fell widely off the mark.

"Economics of Europe," edited by John Pinder and published by Charles Knight.

£750M benefit for Britain in Market

By Ramon Eisenstein

EFFECTS OF BRITISH ENTRY ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (£M)

	Economics of Europe To year 1977/8	To year 1980	1971 White Paper midpoint to year 1980	1970 White Paper midpoint to year 1980	Kaldor midpoint to year 1980
Industrial trade	-100	-100	-50	-46	-200
Food trade	+150	+155	-295	-412	-480
New Budget contribution	-200	-300	—	—	—
VAT effects	+70	+70	—	-443	-880
Total	-80	-175	-345	-443	-880

+ is gain to balance of payments
- is loss to balance of payments

BL 1100 back at top of car sales

By VICTOR KEEGAN

British Leyland's 1100/1300 range regained its position as Britain's best selling car during the first half of the year according to detailed figures published today.

It displaced the Cortina which dropped from first to fifth place largely because of the nine-week strike at the beginning of the year.

British Leyland also gained second place with the Mini which jumped three places to the number two position. The Vauxhall Viva took third place and Ford took fourth and fifth places with the Escort and the Corolla.

Volkswagen was the leading importer but the "Beetle" dropped from the 13th to the 11th position—reflecting the fact that the growth in Vauxhall sales is coming from the 160 Fastback and Variant range, which moved up from 26th to 19th position with sales up from 3,897 to 7,567.

Potentially the most significant trend may be the big sale increase recorded by Toyota the Japanese company. Toyota registrations jumped from 68 to 1,256. This is a small total, but there are growing years in the industry that Japan may make a big sales push soon in the UK. Although Ford blames its poor performance in the first six months on the strike the group has still not come near to recouping its former market share of 27 per cent.

The detailed figures published today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders say sales of Minis increased in the first six months from 39,900 to 49,500 while the 1100/1300 range increased by 800 to 73,800. The Ford Escort dropped from 51,900 to 38,800 and the Cortina from 73,000 to 37,000.

Kenning final raised

Kenning Motor Group, the engineer and car distributor has failed to maintain its first-half profits growth but the board is to raise the final dividend to 11 per cent. This makes total dividends for the year of 13 per cent, against 13½ per cent for 1969-70.

Profits for the twelve months are up 10 per cent at £2 million. But since interim profits were up as much as 87 per cent yesterday's figures show the second half profits actually declined by £240,000 to £1.1 million.

The directors report that this was due to a combination of circumstances, the majority of which were non-recurring.

Bovril changes

The first signs of new control at Bovril, the meat extract group, taken over by millionaire financier Jimmy Goldsmith, Cavenham Foods last month were seen yesterday in a list of top boardroom changes.

Sir James Pitman and Lord Tweedsmuir have stepped down from the Bovril board and M. Michael Haynes and Mr. Brian Callaway, both Cavenham men, have taken their places.

Managing director Mr. Stanley Stephens, who, the announcement said, was due to retire anyway, has resigned "in order to facilitate planning for the management in the future," and will remain a director.

Barclays Bank DCO changes its name to Barclays Bank International Limited

Following an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Barclays Bank DCO it has been resolved that the name of the bank shall be changed to Barclays Bank International Limited with effect from 1st October 1971.

Our new name reflects the continuing expansion of our business; all services to customers remain unaltered. The only change at this stage is our name, now Barclays Bank International.



Barclay Securities Limited

INTERIM RESULTS 1971 RECORD HALF-YEAR FIGURES PROFITS INCREASE OF 163%

The unaudited profits of the Company for the six months ended 30th June 1971 were as follows:—

	1971 £	1970 £
Profits before taxation	815,317	310,000
Taxation	333,600	139,500
Minority interests	9,300	2,300
Attributable profits after taxation	472,417	168,200

Extracts from the Statement by Mr. John Bentley, Chairman:—

Your Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 15%, a 20% increase over that of the previous year (1970—12½%) and intend to recommend a final dividend of not less than 35%, making a total of not less than 50% for 1971.

Once again, these are record figures with all three divisions showing record sales, margins and profits. Recent acquisitions have been successfully integrated and new acquisitions are being investigated. With no additions to the equity capital this year through acquisition, your Company is heading towards another successful year in which internally generated earnings and assets will again rise substantially.

The potential of all three divisions is as great as it has ever been. New opportunities in these areas present themselves at an increasing rate and your Company has ample resources to take advantage of these opportunities.

32, Curzon Street, London W. 1. 30th September 1971.

'Sell unwanted assets more quickly'

By VICTOR KEEGAN

British industry should take stronger action to hive off unwanted assets, according to a document published today by the Industrial Policy Group, the top businessmen's organisation.

According to the document "Merger Policy", when one company takes over another it often finds that some of the assets acquired do not fit into its own scheme of things, and should properly be hived off.

It adds: "Judging from our own experience and from what we observe of other companies, the disposal of unwanted assets

Shells hope to merge

Sir David Barran, chairman of Shell Transport and Trading, said yesterday that he hoped Shell Transport and Royal Dutch Petroleum could ultimately merge.

Shell Transport and Royal Dutch are the parent companies of the Royal Dutch/Shell group of enterprises.

Sir David made his statement in answer to a question put by an executive of Burmah Oil at a conference sponsored by the "Times" newspaper and International Business Communications.

He said a merger of the companies would assist the group's competitive position in such matters as raising money. The existence of two different equity shares makes operations more difficult for the group, he said.

The merger appeared to be "quite a way down the road," Sir David said, because it would have to await harmonisation of corporation laws. He said the ultimate result might be an enterprise registered in several countries but operating within the same framework of law.

Watney and Courage swap pubs

A block of 68 Courage licensed houses in the Bristol area is being transferred to Watney Mann in exchange for 43 properties in Norwich, 17 in Northampton and 25 in Brighton. The changeover will start early next year.

A joint statement by the two breweries issued in Bristol yesterday said that both companies wanted to widen public choice in areas where a large proportion of licensed premises was owned by one company.

The Monopolies Commission has already drawn attention to this high concentration of pub ownership. "The properties to be exchanged are worth about £1,500,000 to each company, and the changeover should be completed by March, 1972."

Railways containers near profit

Freightliners, the nationalised company operating container services on British Rail, should make a profit for the first time next year, its assistant managing director, Mr David Cobbett, said in London yesterday.

He did not want to make any predictions about the size of the profit. He said the company had expected a profit this year "but the economic recession put an end to that."

At present, Freightliners runs about 200 container trains a night, about half its capacity, between 25 terminals. "I expect that we may be up to capacity by 1975-6," Mr Cobbett said.

"But there may have to be some pruning of uneconomic areas, such as very short journeys. The most profitable areas are the large container blocks we move over long distances."

Tillotson profit up

Tillotson and Son, the Bolton packaging materials and printing group recently taken over by St Regis Paper Company (UK), reports pre-tax profit for the six months ended July 3, 1971, up 10 per cent to £226,000 from £205,000 in the previous first half.

In view of the acquisition by St Regis, no interim dividend has been declared. Last year 54 per cent was paid. The full year's pre-tax profit was £532,000 and dividends totalled 151 per cent.

NEW ZEALAND's dairy industry, which annually processes five million tons of milk into more than 100 products, mostly for export, plans new ventures in its drive to diversify away from the British market as a result of the Luxembourg agreement.

The predicted loss of a market in Britain for 35,000 tons of butter and 75,000 tons of cheese by 1978 is a serious blow to the industry, but it falls short of the disaster that might have hit the dairy farmers if a special arrangement for New Zealand had not been made in the EEC negotiations.

The Luxembourg agreement, in conjunction with the current world shortage of dairy products, which has sent export receipts soaring to new peaks, has given new confidence to New Zealand's dairies, and already the Dairy Board is seeking finance from the Government to help it to build new factories, establish a product development centre, and expand research.

Where 10 years ago 83 per cent by value of New Zealand's dairy produce sales went to the United Kingdom, the figure is now about 60 per cent and sales

NZ diversifies dairy industry

From IAN TEMPLETON, Wellington, September 27

to other markets are now more than £50 millions a year. In 1972, the dairy industry will ship more than 10 per cent of its export production to Peru and Chile.

Many of the new exports are coming from new automated factories like one belonging to the Cooperative Dairy Company at Te Rapa, in Hamilton. Representing an investment of £4 millions, the factory has an output of about 40,000 tons of milk powder each year.

One of the big diversification projects is being launched in South Taranaki, where a group of dairy factories run by the Kiwi Dairies Co-op at present produce 21,000 tons of Cheddar cheese for the British market. This company is building a

new factory which will change to a new range of products, and reduce cheese production by 10,000 tons a year.

One exciting prospect, in terms of returns, is for a modified milk fat as a substitute for cocoa butter used in chocolate making, and costing about £1,000 a ton. A new "instant" whole milk powder has emerged from careful research and is being found in salad dressings, coffee whiteners, whippable toppings, soups, sauces, and snack foods.

The Dairy Research Institute at Palmerston North has made significant progress in research on milk fat "fractions" suited to uses such as cooking oils, shortenings, and confectionery. "Fractionation" is the process

of dividing milk fat into two or more fractions of different melting points: it is done by slowly cooking liquid milk fat to a temperature at which it is partly solidified or crystallised, and then separating the solid from the liquid.

Other successes have been with the development of the whole milk biscuit, and infant milk foods. Ice cream mixes, spray-dried butter powder for baking, and spray-dried cheese are products coming from the new versatile factories of the dairy industry.

Alongside research, the industry has also developed its marketing strengths, recruiting some of the best brains in this field that New Zealand has produced. Because the Dairy Board keeps all the factories' output for export, and is the sole seller except where it appoints agents, the New Zealand industry has a marketing power not shared by rival industries.

The Minister of Science, Mr Talbot, suggested this week in Auckland that the Dairy Board should change its name to the "Milk Food Corporation" — a sign, he said, of the infinite variety of foodstuffs to be derived from milk.

'Nixon measures posing threat of protectionism'

It would be a bad day for world trade if, as a result of Nixon's financial measures, there was a swing toward protectionism, Sir John Partridge, president of the Confederation of British Industry, said yesterday.

Speaking at the CBI Northern Ireland regional council annual luncheon, he said Ulster needed to proclaim that its industrial production had increased by over 50 per cent since 1963 compared with an increase of 24 per cent for the UK as a whole.

There was a fund of goodwill towards Northern Ireland that the present adversities had not diminished. Goodwill was one thing; investment born of confidence was another.

The great majority of industrial establishments were functioning normally but so long as the present tensions remained they were bound to react ad-

versely on future industrial and economic development on which employment prospects, social advance and so much else depended.

He said: "We have struggled out of the grip of balance of payments constraints only to be enveloped by the grip of galloping inflation. If ever a country needed a renewal of industrial buoyancy and zip, we do."

Unemployment had risen to levels that rightly caused national concern, but a major cause was the steep advance in labour costs over the past two years in excess of increases in productivity.

The CBI wanted to see a resurgence of business confidence which was indispensable to investment.

It was impossible to assess the impact of the measures recently taken by the US Government and the consequent disturbance in the

international monetary field. "It will be a bad day for world trade if the pendulum swings significantly away from the liberalising tendencies of the past two decades towards protectionism."

He said that membership of the EEC would enable industry to set its sights firmly on the wider horizons. The prime need was greater moderation in pay settlements.

If the UK was to avoid further damage to employment prospects and get back on the road of rising employment, pay inflation had to be significantly moderated.

The road back to economic sanity was bound to be hard going but he believed that the UK might, at last, be heading along that road.

Williams, Humbert

The directors of Williams and Humbert yesterday announced that an approach has been made which may lead to an offer being made. At this stage it is not known if the discussions will result in a bid and a further announcement will be made as soon as possible.

FITCH LOVELL

A Group of 50 companies trading in the food industry as importers, manufacturers and distributors, both wholesale and retail.

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from: The Secretary, Fitch Lovell Ltd., 1 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1.

J. BILLAM LIMITED

Earnings Again at New Peak

The Annual General Meeting of J. Billam Limited was held in Sheffield on the 30th September. Mr. G. Billam (Chairman and Managing Director) presided and the following is his Circulated Statement:—

It is my pleasure to report that the aggregate of the profits before taxation of the group for the year 1970 is £109,050. This compares with the aggregate profit before taxation of £94,409 for 1969.

The group net profit after taxation together with the amount brought forward from last year after providing first and second interim dividends totalling £24,000 leaves available for appropriation £86,663.

Your board recommends a final dividend of 7% making a total of 23% for the year which compares with 23% for 1969. This will absorb a further £10,500, leaving an amount to be carried forward of £76,163.

Exports Doubled in Three Years

The manufacture of cutlery and flatware is the principal activity of the group and in this field the parent company, J. Billam Limited has shown a considerable improvement in profitability in 1970. Direct exports of cutlery and flatware have doubled over the last three years and now 50% of our output is sold abroad. The acquisition of The Pulp Case Company Limited who are one of the group's suppliers of cases for the cutlery trade, should further strengthen the position.

During the year under review your subsidiary company, Aircraft and Sheet Metal Engineers Limited, was fully employed on work for the motor car division and the aero engine division of Rolls-Royce Limited. An amount of £22,500 net has been charged against group reserves for Rolls-Royce Limited debts. This is considered to be the full loss in the light of present information. The company is now fully employed on current orders for Rolls-Royce (1971) Limited and Rolls-Royce Motors Limited.

The group's profitability was higher during 1970 than ever before, and the results reflect great credit on my co-directors, management, staff and workpeople.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

The Chairman, Sir Charles Hardie, reports:

Group is confident of maintaining profit trend

Profits The operating profit before depreciation and interest exceeded £6m, an increase of over £1m on last year. The profit attributable to Ordinary shareholders was £2.7m, an increase of 38 per cent.

Dividend Increase of 2% per cent in total dividend, making 15 per cent for the year.

Sales Value of goods sold to external customers was £156m, an increase of 7.7 per cent.

Growth The year has shown a further expansion in Group resources.

Future Results since the beginning of the year are very satisfactory. However, to predict future profitability in the food industry is impossible. The Group is fully aware of what problems may require to be faced and remains quietly confident of maintaining the profit trend.

Redland Limited

Record pre-tax profits—good start to current year

The 57th annual general meeting of Redland Limited was held on September 30th in London. The following are extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Lord Beeching, which has been circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1971.

The year 1970/71 was a much better one for Redland Limited than could reasonably have been expected at the beginning, for, despite the fact that in the United Kingdom the construction market was stagnant and housing starts again declined, our home turnover increased by a quarter and the resulting improvement in profits made a major contribution to the achievement of a record Group profit before tax of £7.17m. (1969/70—£5.19m.). The net profit of £2.49m., attributable to Redland Limited, was two-thirds higher than in 1969/70, although below the previous record level of £2.89m. reached in 1967/68. The improvement in our results at home was attributable to many causes, not least of which was the skill and diligence with which our management and the whole of our staff worked under unsettled conditions. Nevertheless, it must be remarked that we did benefit from an unusually mild winter.

An improvement in profits from overseas was almost entirely accounted for by the elimination of the previous year's loss by Prismo Universal Corporation, in the United States, and, more especially, by further substantial growth of Braas & Co. in Germany. Advances were made in most of the other countries in Europe where Redland tiles are manufactured, and where our direct participation in the profits produced is small.

Dividend

In recent years, it has been the practice of your Board to recommend a very high level of distribution of profits, matched by a full use of borrowing power to finance expansion. Now that we are emerging from a trough, in which the cover for even reduced dividends was low, we shall adopt a somewhat more conservative distribution policy, and for that reason we recommend a final dividend of 6%, making a total of 12% for the year, compared with 10% last time. Our having done so should certainly not be regarded as indicating lack of confidence in results for the current year, which has started well.

Roofing Tiles

Our world-wide roofing tile business continued to prosper in nearly all countries. It remained the biggest contributor to the Group's profits, and gave the best return on capital employed. Results in the United Kingdom were good, in spite of the exceptionally low level of housing starts. This was partly due to external factors such as a pronounced swing away from high rise dwellings and a geographically favourable distribution of housing starts in relation to our plants. In addition,

however, we raised turnover by increasing our share of the market, benefited from recent concentration of productive capacity, and used the fluidity produced by a prevalent state of cost and price changes to rationalise our price structure and so improve our pattern of sales.

Bricks

As in the case of roofing tiles, our Brick Division achieved greatly improved results in spite of the low level of housing starts. This was attributable, in part, to the same external influences affecting the pattern of housing which helped the Tile Division, but was also attributable to a better balance between the national production of bricks and the level of demand, to an increase in our share of the market due to our specialised production of the highest quality facing, engineering, and load-bearing bricks, and to an amelioration of the general rise in costs by changes from coal to gas for drying and firing.

Sand and Gravel

The year was also a good one for this Division, which again increased its turnover and improved its profits, and this was true not only of the Division's main products but also of our ready mixed concrete business and refuse disposal activities.

As a result, the profit of the Division comfortably exceeded the previous record achieved in 1967/68. Now, after several years of stagnation, the demand for concrete aggregates shows signs of increasing again and we are preparing to open new pits.

Roadstone

Last year I said that our Roadstone Division had done badly, but that a reorganisation of the business was expected to produce some improvement fairly quickly. This improvement was achieved, and the increase in turnover and profit exceeded our initial expectation. As a result, the position of this Division is now substantially better.

Road Surfacing

Our two road surfacing companies both achieved output records and profits improved considerably. Our forward position remains good in an activity expected to have a higher growth rate than construction as a whole.

Pipes

The results of our Pipe Division were disappointing. Somewhat untypically, the concrete pipe market remained fairly static during the year and over capacity in the industry continued unabated.

The Government's programme of public expenditure provides for a rise in the rate of demand for pipes, throughout the 1970's, at least as fast as in past years. We shall be glad to see this expectation realised. In the meanwhile, we are having some success in maintaining margins against the spiral of rising costs without losing turnover.

Concrete Products

As foreshadowed last year, our production of concrete products has been reduced in variety and concentrated within smaller working areas. The results for 1970 were poor and further steps have yet to be taken.

Traffic Engineering

Prismo Universal Limited improved its share of the highway marking business in this country and extended the scope of its well established Sprayplastic system by introducing a Mini Sprayplastic machine with immediate success. Further progress was also made in the application of anti-skid surfaces. Overseas, agreements were successfully concluded for the use of Prismo processes in Australia and South America, while direct contract work was carried out in several countries in Europe and in the Middle and Far East.

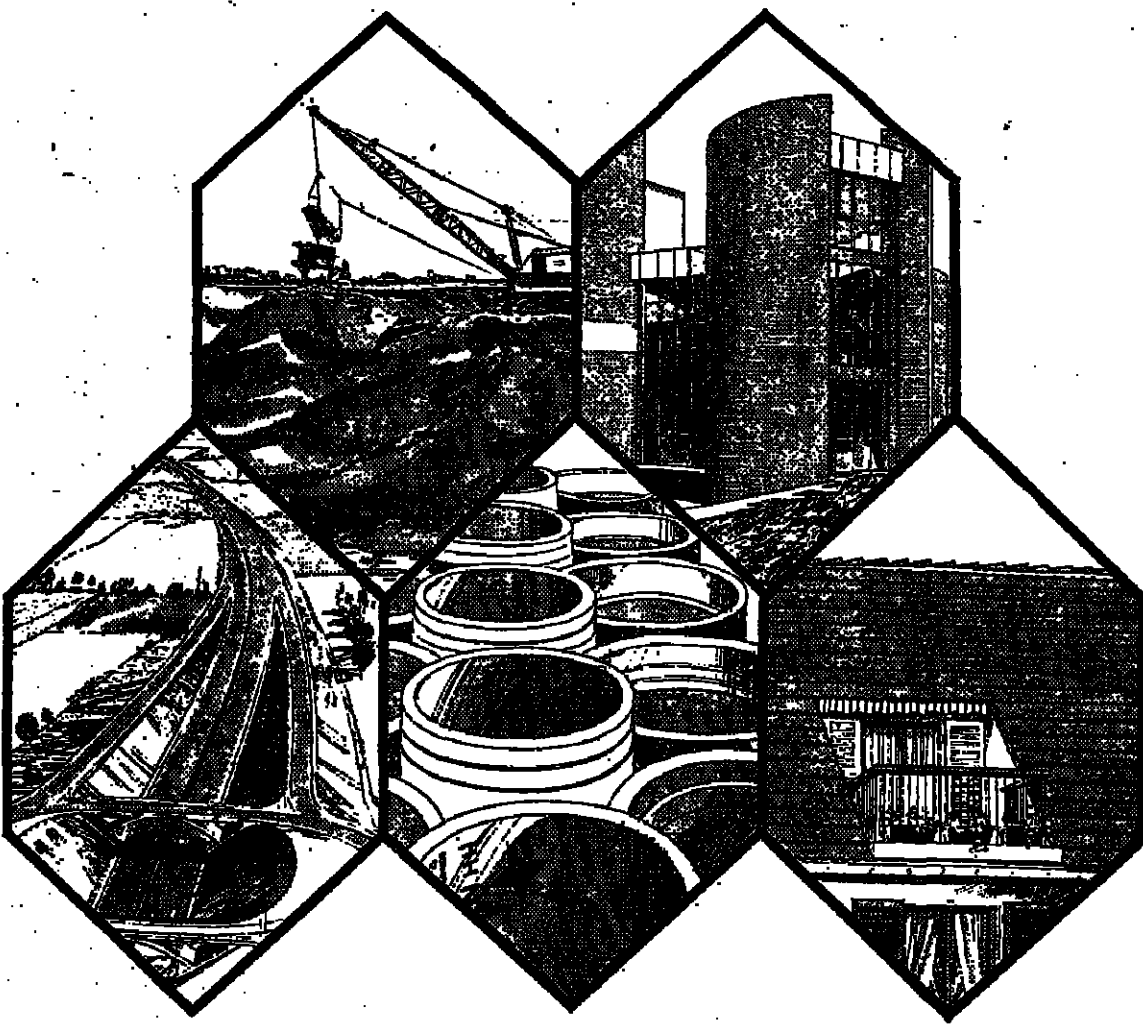
Future Development

Last year, I emphasised our need to find products with greater potential for growth in the home market than some of our traditional ones. It is too early to claim any success so far, but encouragingly solid progress has been made. Our capacity to explore and assess opportunities has been markedly improved, and our technical development effort has been increased somewhat, but, more importantly, has been concentrated upon a few projects which promise substantial commercial rewards if success is achieved. It would be premature for me to say more about these developments at the present time, but success in any one of them might add appreciably to our growth potential within what may be regarded, broadly, as our existing field of activities. This prospect, coupled with the continued buoyancy of our established business, enables us to be deliberate in our consideration of possibilities for expansion in fields which are not linked so firmly to the construction industry as our present activities. We are searching, but no choice has been made so far.

The report and accounts were adopted and a resolution increasing the capital of the Company to £13,730,000 was approved.

Copies of the report are obtainable from The Secretary, Redland House, Reigate, Surrey.

Redland



Gordon & Gotch Holdings Ltd.

Points from the statement of Sir Anthony Percival, C.B., Chairman, on the results for the year ended 31st March, 1971: Group Turnover up by 18% from £13,325,840 to £15,826,006. Group Profits up by over 15% from £156,328 to £188,181. Final Dividend of 10% has been declared payable on 1 October, 1971, to all shareholders on the register at the close of business on 16th August, 1971, making a total dividend of 17½% for the year.

Prospects The new Chairman, Sir Anthony Percival, C.B., says the results of the current year are running slightly above budget and continued growth in all the group's activities and profits is expected. The aim is to expand and develop still further the comprehensive export services offered.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained direct from Gordon House, 75-77 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4BA.

E. Germany finds a 'miracle' to call its own

By RENEE ELVIN

THE AUTUMN Trade Fair in Leipzig, East Germany, was the largest so far in its 800-year history. It was attended by some 6,500 exhibitors from 50 countries including Britain, which was represented by 90 companies, including British European Airways, Shell, ICI, British-American Tobacco, Cadbury, Carreras, and Gillette, which was awarded its third gold medal for its Technomatic band razor.

The most extensive display space was naturally taken up by exhibitors from the German Democratic Republic (40 per cent of whose foreign trade is contracted at the two annual Leipzig Fairs). It is followed by those from its largest trade partners, the USSR, and the Communist countries forming the Comcon.

The fair attracted 1,800 exhibitors from Western countries, including, beside Britain, Austria, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, the US and Japan, which had increased its floor space fivefold compared with previous Autumn Trade Fairs.

One of the reasons for that growth has been the restructuring of the Leipzig shows. The Autumn Fair, which used to be devoted purely to consumer goods, has been enlarged by the addition of a great many technical exhibits such as those on the chemical industry, printing machinery, medical equipment, road vehicles, and wood-working machinery.

It also comprises a number of special exhibitions, such as "interiors" (teaching aids, classroom furniture, university laboratories), "sports" (sports gear, camping and other leisure time activities); and "interiors"—a useful portmanteau word for interior architecture, covering interior decoration, furnishings and furniture, of which East Germany is a major exporter.

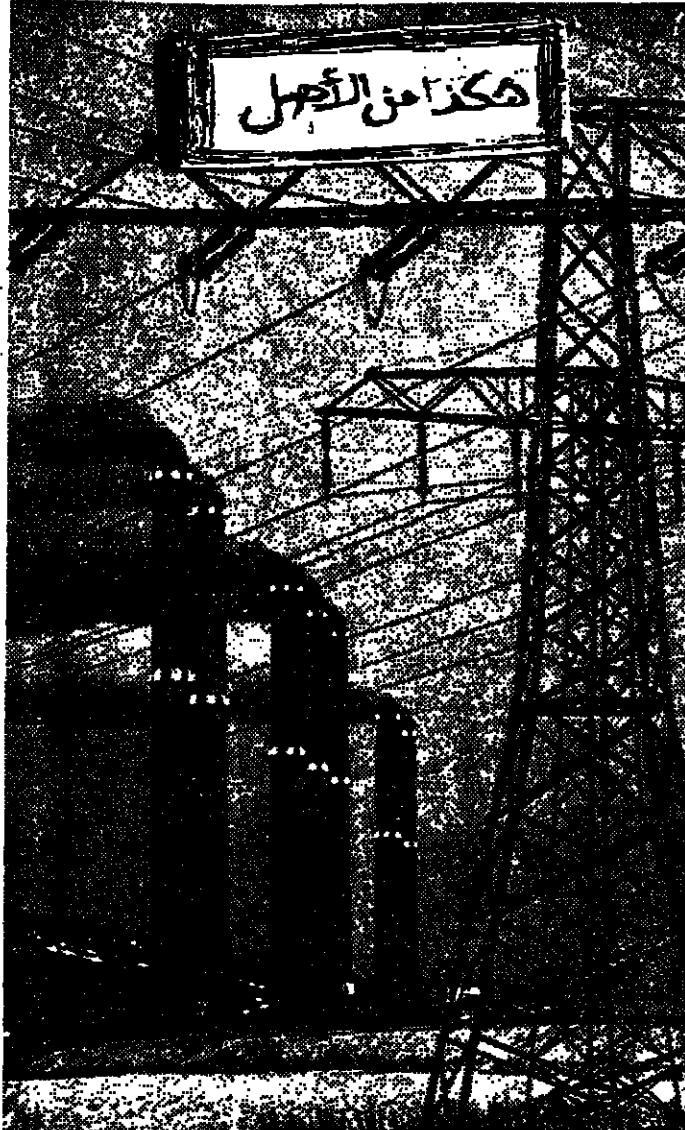
It is not, however, among the largest exporting industries in East Germany. From the total of 160,000 million marks of foreign trade in the past five years, 50 per cent of exports were accounted for by the mechanical engineering and vehicle construction industries, followed by the chemical industry.

The Autumn Fair was also visited by buyers, technicians, and journalists from nearly 90 countries; the number of journalists having been in excess of 700. They had a lot to report for the organisers avail themselves of the presence of the world press for a massive propaganda exercise. They have, indeed, a good deal to boast about.

Remarkable

The economic "miracle" that in a couple of decades, lifted West Germany from the ruins of war to its present position in world trade, is being repeated with a few years delay and on an obviously smaller scale in East Germany. This uplift by its own bootstraps is all the more remarkable as the havoc wrought by the war was, if anything, worse than in the West and as, far from being helped by the Allies, it was at first bled white by the Russians, who carried away much of the machinery that had been left undamaged and exacted heavy reparations during the first ten years of its occupation.

Moreover, the mass flight of workers, technicians, and tradesmen to the West until the construction of the Berlin Wall ten



Lubbenau power station, one of the biggest in East Germany, stands as a symbol of the nation's post-war economic resurgence

years ago deprived the GDR of much of its manpower, a deficiency that has not yet been made good and still hampers its full recovery.

Nevertheless, the results already achieved are notable. As the Secretary of State for External Economic Relations, Dr Gerhard Beil, announced at a press conference, the GDR's industrial goods production went up by 37 per cent and its foreign trade turnover by 60 per cent from 1966 to 1970.

During that period, the 300,000 people working in the chemical industry stepped up their production by 50 per cent; in 1970, it amounted to over 20,000 million marks. A further rise of 50 per cent is planned for the next five years, while that of man-made fibres and plastics is to be about doubled. Exports of that industry were 75 per cent higher in 1970 than in 1965; those to industrial and developing countries nearly doubled.

The expansion of the machinery industry was parallel: textile machine production, especially that for processing chemical fibres, has gone up by about 50 per cent during the past five years.

Altogether, and for the past 10 years now, the growth rate of industrial production amounted to a steady 6 per cent a year. It now accounts for two thirds of the produced national income, and the GDR has become one of the ten leading industrial countries in the world.

The Ostmark can look at the Westmark fully in the face, and though it remains a "managed" currency, the management has been so skilful and based on such solid foundations that there is no question as to its intrinsic worth.

How has "Operation Bootstraps" been carried out?

Control

For one thing, the traditional German efficiency and discipline have been applied with intelligence. While the economy at large is centrally led and controlled, sufficient autonomy is left to the individual manager to work out his own problems and to use his own competence. Strikes and lock-outs are unknown, go-slows all but unthinkable.

Much of the credit for that situation is attributed to the State's strict control over wages and prices, which is not the least interesting aspect of the GDR economy.

By Western standards, wages have been kept deliberately rather low. The minimum is 400 marks a month (£1 = c. 10 marks), the average for a manual worker about 600 marks, though a highly qualified specialist may reach 800 marks; a good secretary-typist, speaking one or two foreign languages, 700 marks; a farmer in an agricultural co-operative, 700 to 800 marks.

A teacher starts at 810 marks,

a research engineer at 1,000. A bank manager or high business executive earns from 1,300 to 1,600 marks; the director of a large industrial concern, 2,000 to 2,500 marks. The working week is of slightly less than 44 hours, and overtime is not encouraged.

Wages are equal for men and women doing the same kind of work. Rises follow increases of productivity in the country at large and in the particular concern, but bonuses amounting to about one month's salary are granted at the end of the year when the allotted production quota has been achieved, as it generally is.

All salaries are subject to a 10 per cent tax (with a maximum of 60 marks a month) for social insurance, which is more comprehensive than in Britain.

Subsidies

Extensive subsidies keep the prices of goods and services necessary to daily life a good deal lower than in the West. Thus, most people in the GDR live in flats, the rents of which vary from as low as 30 to about 200 marks a month, according to the quality, size and location of the accommodation and to the salary and family obligations of the tenant.

Similarly, transport is almost ridiculously cheap: tram and bus fares are still what they were 60 years ago, i.e., 20 pfennigs (2p) for any distance. Bread, basic foods and fuel are all considerably undercharged, thanks to large State subventions.

On the other hand, items considered as luxuries are deliberately overpriced: a television set costs about 1,500 marks; the small 600 c.c. Trabant car, 10,000, the larger 1,000 c.c. Wartburg 18,000 marks—and there is a waiting list of five years.

This follows the double purpose of bringing in revenues and curbing to some extent the irresistible rise of private motorising, which in spite of this has grown from 117,100 in 1955 to 1,039,200 vehicles in 1968. For similar fiscal and social reasons, tobacco and alcoholic beverages are heavily taxed.

As a result of the policy outlined above, GDR workers are kept reasonably satisfied and the economy both stable and buoyant.

Much remains to be done: housing is still inadequate, and the lack of manpower is felt in all branches.

Nevertheless, the GDR is becoming an increasingly useful trade partner: while its trade with the UK is still on a modest scale in comparison with that with the USSR, it is increasing significantly. From 1964 to 1970, UK exports to it have grown from 28 millions to nearly £17 millions, imports from £10.3 millions to £16 millions.

GDR spokesmen point out that it would grow much faster, if Britain gave it full diplomatic recognition, as 30 nations have already done.

Japan's car exports up 57 pc in August

Japan's car exports totalled 140,464 vehicles in August, up 57.6 per cent from a year earlier, but down from the record 170,088 vehicles shipped in July, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said yesterday.

The exports were valued at \$208 million, up 69.3 per cent from August, 1970. Including car parts, exports totalled \$217 million, up 67.3 per cent from a year earlier, the association said.

August car production totalled 383,094 units, up 1.7 per cent from a year earlier. Domestic registrations were listed as 190,157 standard-sized vehicles and 82,147 mini-cars in August, down 8 per cent and down 15.6 per cent from a year earlier respectively. Mini-cars are defined as those with engine capacity of 360cc.

The August export total included 103,339 passenger cars, up 68 per cent; 36,231 trucks, up 34.5 per cent; and 894 buses, up 29.4 per cent, all compared with a year earlier.

Production broke down to 240,019 passenger cars, up 6.1 per cent; 140,939 trucks, down 4.4 per cent; and 2,136 buses, down 32.5 per cent, all compared with August, 1970.

August motor vehicle exports by leading manufacturers, compared with a year earlier, were: Toyota 68,330 units, up 43.7 per cent; Nissan 41,991, up 68 per cent; Toyo Kogyo 15,882, up 68 per cent; Mitsubishi 6,579, up 23 per cent; Isuzu 1,564, up 28 per cent; Daihatsu 703, down 60 per cent; Honda 5,612, up 179 per cent; Hino 498, down 54 per cent.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

Cheshire County Council

Manager
(Adult Training
Centre)
£1,653-£1,932
Crewe

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for this post at the Adult Training Centre, Crewe. The centre accommodates 90 adults with varying degrees of mental handicap. An additional industrial unit to cater for a further 30 trainees is in the process of construction and will be functional at the end of the year.

This is a managerial post with the responsibilities for arranging and applying the Industrial and Social Educational training programmes for the mentally handicapped in consultation with the County Council's Community Services Section.

The salary offered is A.P.3 salary scale £1,653-£1,932 plus £70 per annum if in possession of the Central Training Council's Diploma for Teacher/Instructor of the mentally handicapped (adults).

The present salary grade is under review. A car allowance is payable and a loan scheme for car purchase is available. Removal expenses may be paid to the successful applicant.

Application forms obtainable from Divisional Director of Social Services (West). Closing date 15th October.

Senior
Occupational
Therapist
£1,194-£1,557
Northwich

A suitably qualified, experienced Occupational Therapist is required to take charge of the Handicapped Persons Unit, Northwich. The person appointed will be responsible to the Assistant Divisional Director, Community Services for the therapeutic, social and recreational facilities provided for the handicapped at the unit. One other Senior Grade Occupational Therapist concerned with the domiciliary service is employed in the area. The successful applicant will be responsible for the assessment of the handicapped with appropriate medical consultation and will have the opportunity to develop light industrial work groups and supervise craft groups with handicraft instructors. Every encouragement will be given to initiate other forms of therapeutic activity.

Special transport is available for the handicapped and, with a view to establishing complete integration of the domiciliary service and the work of the unit, close liaison is being maintained with hospitals and general practitioners.

Salary scale £1,194-£1,557 per annum. Car allowance payable and loan scheme for car purchase available. Removal expenses may be paid to successful applicant.

Application forms obtainable from Divisional Director of Social Services (West). Closing date 15th October.

If you want the staff benefits that a large and progressive employer provides, combined with scope for initiative, this is what Cheshire County Council offers. Please write unless otherwise stated above to the appropriate Chief Officer at County Hall, Chester.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SENIOR HOUSEPARENT

Reception Centre, Penkull

Applications are invited from male or female applicants for the above post in our Reception Home.

The Home accommodates 15 children and has a good staff / children ratio, also good domestic assistance.

The person appointed would share in the observation and assessment of children and would be required to assume responsibility in the Warden's absence and should preferably have had experience in Reception or similar environment.

Salary: Grade II £1,155 to £1,431, less £237 for board and lodging (plus £99 if Certificate in Residential Child Care is held).

ASSISTANT HOUSEMOTHER OR ASSISTANT HOUSEFATHER

Applications are invited from persons aged 19 years and over who are aware of the demands and skills required to work as part of a team in our RECEPTION HOME at Penkull, Stoke-on-Trent. A new purpose built Observation and Assessment Centre is scheduled to open early 1972.

Salary: £909 to £1,191 per annum less £237 for board and lodging (plus £99 if Residential Child Care Certificate is held).

Membership of an appropriate Trade Union is a condition of employment.

The applicant is welcome to have an informal discussion with the Warden, Mr. R. J. Stokes, on 0901 874 121, or to apply an application form from the Director of Social Services, Crewe, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1LH.

L. R. ROBINSON, Town Clerk.

City of Stoke-on-Trent

ESSEX COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

AREA DEVELOPMENT CONTROL OFFICER (West Essex)

Salary up to £3,390

Details and application form (returnable by 18 October, 1971) from the County Planner, County Hall, Chelmsford.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Can you care for SEVERELY DISTURBED CHILDREN?

Members of staff are required for two Homes each accommodating twenty-four boys and girls needing special care and attention. The Homes are run on progressive lines with development meetings for staff, support by qualified officers, psychiatric support and schooling on the premises.

The Homes are: PILKINGTON HOUSE, WHITEFIELD, RYDAL HOUSE, CHORLEY.

There are vacancies at both these Homes for:

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT (R.C.C.G. Range 6, £1,983-£2,235 p.a.)

DEPUTY MATRON (R.C.C.G. Grade 2, £1,155-£1,431 p.a.)

SENIOR HOUSEPARENT (R.C.C.G. Grade 2, £1,155-£1,431 p.a.)

All salaries less £237 p.a. for residential emoluments.

Application forms and further details from the County Children's Officer, (38c), 1st City Office, Preston, PR1 3JT. Closing date 18th October, 1971.

Harris Public Library

Preston

ASSISTANT CATALOGUER

Applications are invited for the above post from candidates who have passed the necessary examination and who are willing to be employed on a full-time basis. The successful candidate will be responsible for the maintenance of the library's collection and for the issue and return of books. The post is a permanent one and the salary is £2,155-£2,431 p.a. (R.C.C.G. Grade 2). Applications should be sent to the Harris Public Library, Preston, Lancashire, PR1 3JT, by 16th October 1971.

POLYTECHNICS

Sunderland Polytechnic

Department of Management Studies

LECTURER II IN GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Candidates should possess a degree in Engineering or Economics and be a Chartered Engineer, Institution of Management Engineers, or have equivalent experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of General Management and for the supervision of students on the B.Sc. (Hons) in General Management. The salary is £2,154 to £2,557. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Chief Administrative Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, 100, The Quadrant, Sunderland SR1 2SD, by 16/10/71.

YOUTH ADVISORY OFFICER SLOUGH

(Salary Scale AP4/5 £1,932-£2,457 p.a.)

Applications are invited for this post which is initially of 4 years' duration and funded by the Gulbenkian Foundation and the Central Youth Employment Executive. The National Foundation for Educational Research will act in a consultative capacity.

The main duties will be to act as an adviser/counsellor to a selected group of young people before they leave school and in their early years of work, and to assess the value of such a service and particularly how it might assist young people with the change from school to work.

Further particulars and application forms available from the Chief Education Officer (Ref. A/G), County Offices, Aylesbury, Bucks, to whom completed applications should be returned by 25th October, 1971.

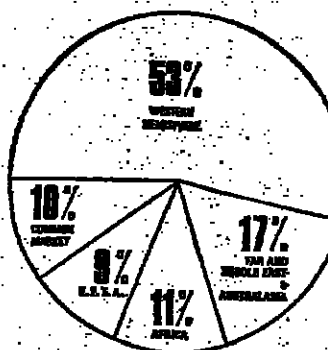
OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR ON
PAGES 21 and 22

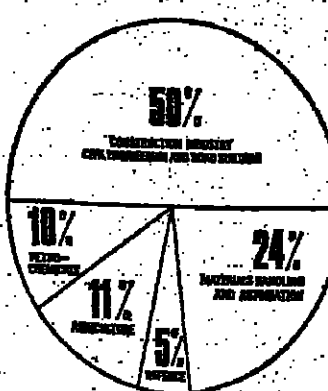
ACROW

25th UNINTERRUPTED RECORD YEAR
TURNOVER, EXPORTS AND PROFITS BEST EVER
FAR SEEING PREPARATIONS FOR COMMON MARKET

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS



DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS



Once more your Company has achieved new records in TURNOVER, EXPORTS AND PROFITS. From the accounts you will note that the consolidated trading profits amounted to £2,045,638, an increase of £260,540 on the previous year. An increased final dividend of 10% is recommended by your Directors, making a total of 19% for the year, as compared with an equivalent total of 18% for the previous year.

On the 31st August your Directors decided to issue one 'A' Ordinary share for every 10 Ordinary or 'A' Ordinary shares held, by transferring the necessary sum from reserves.

The above results were achieved notwithstanding the very difficult times the U.K. engineering and construction industry went through during the period under review, which shows the resilience of your Company and the ability of its executives to adapt themselves rapidly to changing circumstances.

We continue to strive to improve human relations amongst the many people employed, and also to make them conscious that profits are needed to generate the necessary cash flow to buy new equipment and thus keep abreast of our foreign competitors.

With Britain's entry into the Common Market now almost certain, your Board is contemplating for the years 1972-1974 the biggest capital expenditure ever undertaken. We shall not require our shareholders' help to finance this programme. We have always believed in financial conservatism and shall finance all our new developments internally.

Briefly, we shall almost double the size of our Coronation Works at Saffron Walden, build a considerable extension at Stockport and a new factory at Maldon. We are also contemplating the building of a housing estate at Saffron Walden to improve the housing facilities of our workers there.

Your Board's policy to acquire quietly the large acreage of freehold land around its various production centres is now paying its dividend—we shall not require to purchase any land for the present extension programme. Moreover, the acreage of industrial freehold land still left will be sufficient to more than double the company's present production area.

All your associated companies overseas are working profitably. Substantial extensions have been approved in both South Africa and Australia.

As the present financial year has started well, thanks to the considerable improvement in the U.K. construction industry, I therefore foresee another record year and expect that we shall be able to pay at least the present dividend on the increased capital.

Once more, I would like to thank all Acrowians for their loyalty and efforts and for giving me the opportunity of leading such a great and profit-orientated team.



Acrow (Engineers) Limited, South Wharf, London, W.2. Tel: 01-262 3456 Telex 21868

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1.

Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertising £0.80 per line, Semi-Display £8.50 per single column inch. Displayed (inside a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.80 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

SITUATIONS

THE CIVIL SERVICE

APPOINTMENTS IN ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited from candidates who have, or expect to obtain in 1972, a degree with honours for:

Administration Trainees in the Home Civil Service
Administrative grades in the Diplomatic Service
H.M. Inspectors of Taxes
House of Commons Clerks
Assistant Principals in the Northern Ireland Civil Service

SALARY AND PROSPECTS: Starting salary as an Administration Trainee may be above the minimum of the scale £1,435 to £2,175 with promotion prospects to £2,300 within two to four years—and with further training—to Principal on a salary scale £3,425 to £4,575. Salaries for high-a posts range up to £14,000. Initial salary and prospects are similar in the other services.

METHODS OF SELECTION: Written examination; Civil Service Selection Board tests (lasting two days); and final interview. **AGE LIMITS:** At least 20 and under 28 on 1st August, 1972; the upper age limit for the Diplomatic Service is under 27 and for the House of Commons under 26.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 20th October, 1971), write to the:

Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext 500 or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24 hour "Ansafone" service). Please quote 11/72/12.

CSC

SURVEYOR/CONTRACTS MANAGER - Cheshire

A well known national building construction company has a vacancy for a surveyor trained Contracts Manager to be based in Altrincham, Cheshire. After induction he will be responsible for both the surveying and control aspects of an industrial project in Lancashire and housing projects in the North West and Ireland.

Policy guidance will be provided from the company's HQ in Bristol, and there are adequate supporting staff.

CANDIDATES

Aged 28/45, will be qualified and experienced. Starting salary in range £2,250 to £2,750. Company car, non-contributory pension and life assurance. Excellent prospects.

APPLICATIONS

Will be treated in guaranteed confidence to short-list stage. Write in full or telephone for personal summary form quoting reference P/74/G to:

Mr. J. A. Pritchard, CLP MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED, Clifton Heights, Triangle West, Bristol, BS8 1EJ. Tel: Bristol 26275 (24-hour answering service).

Come and work for The Guardian in London

We are looking for Telephone Salesgirls to sell advertising to major companies and advertising agencies.

The job requires a mixture of talents; liveliness, intelligence, the ability to work hard and sometimes—patience.

It isn't easy—but then challenging jobs aren't. We pay well and you will enjoy generous paid holidays.

Experience is not essential, we will train you. If you are aged between 19 and 30 and would like to develop a career in newspaper advertising this job could be right for you.

This is a great place to work, so why not convince Dorothy Cumpsty that you are the right person for the job?

Write to her at: THE GUARDIAN, 21 John St., London, W.C.1.

National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

Two posts in Edinburgh for Research Assistants aged at least 20. The first post carries responsibility for the large costume and textiles collection which will be featured in displays in the new building being planned.

The second is concerned with work on the expanding archives, mainly but not exclusively those of the Country Life Section. A good background knowledge of agriculture is desirable.

QUALIFICATIONS: Normally a degree, preferably in one or more arts subjects including 16th to 19th century British history, with particular interest in economic and social history. Candidates must have an aptitude for research and systematic recording; a sound knowledge of at least one modern foreign European language will be an advantage.

STARTING SALARY: £878 (at age 20)—£1,311 (at 26 or over on entry) rising to £1,578, and with normal promotion to £2,177. Salaries under review. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 25th October, 1971), write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone: BASINGSTOKE 29222, ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24 hour "Ansafone" service). Please quote C/7E03.

Chartered Accountants have you thought of working in Italy?

We have vacancies in our Milan office for Chartered Accountants, either recently qualified or with up to three years post-qualification auditing experience.

The advantages of working in Milan are manifold. You can weekend in places which previously you could only visit on your annual holidays. Above all you will broaden your outlook by absorbing a new mode of living. You need only speak English as you will be able to learn Italian naturally and easily, at our expense.

We have a comprehensive professional development programme and you will obtain experience in the latest audit techniques and in American and Continental accounting and auditing procedures. Opportunities exist for subsequent secondment for training to one of our U.S. offices.

Because of our continued expansion, promotion prospects are excellent. The starting salary for all recently qualified Chartered Accountants is not less than the equivalent of £3,000 per annum whilst a man with at least three years post-qualification experience could earn up to £4,000 per annum.

If you are interested write for further information to:

Whitney Murray Ernst & Ernst, 89 Fountain Street, Manchester M2 2FP.

GENERAL SALES MANAGER

C. ROBERTS & CO. (SHEFFIELD) LTD., a major steel stockholding company within the ARTHUR LEE & SONS GROUP, requires a General Sales Manager. Preferably experienced in administration and selling in the stockholding field. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Managing Director for the Company's sales force and will be expected to lead them to improvements in the existing excellent record. He will probably be in the age group 30 to 40 and will have a proven record in the selling of all steel products.

Salary by negotiation. Company car and attractive contributory Group Pension Scheme. Good prospects of promotion.

Apply in writing to the: Managing Director, The Ickles, Rotherham.

Classified Advertising

Situations advertising £0.80 per line. Semi-display £8.50 per single column inch. Displayed (inside a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages and Deaths £0.80 per line.

TELEPHONE YOUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS TO: 01-837 7011 OR MAIL TO:

THE GUARDIAN

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT, 21 JOHN STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

Copy should be received at least 2 days prior to the date of insertion required. There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of postal box numbers.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
Food Standards and Science Division

Food Scientist

to advise on all aspects of food and beverages with particular reference to additives and contaminants and the statutory requirements of the Food and Drugs Act. The successful candidate will be required to seek, summarise, evaluate and interpret scientific information within this area. An aptitude and liking for committee work and an ability to communicate are essential. Appointment will be as Scientific Officer of Senior Scientific Officer level, depending on age and experience, and candidates should have a first or second class honours degree in an appropriate subject.

Reference: S52-53/A10/C.

Information Scientists

There is a post at Scientific Officer or Senior Scientific Officer level in the Division's Liaison and Information Section. Duties include the preparation of literature studies, reviews, surveys of research activity and technological forecasts, with opportunities for work on original publications.

Candidates should have a first or second class honours degree preferably in Food Science, though equivalent qualifications in Natural Science will be considered.

Reference: S52-53/A8/C.

A further post, at Assistant Experimental Officer level, involves obtaining and providing clear summaries of scientific information on food, especially on additives and contaminants. This will entail extracting, indexing and retrieving relevant information under guidance. Candidates should have a degree, HNC or equivalent in an appropriate subject.

Reference: S54-55/A11/C.

Application Forms from Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, telephone Basingstoke 29222 ext. 500 or London 01-839 1696 (24 hour "Ansafone" service). Please quote appropriate reference.

Closing date: 3rd November 1971.

Biomechanical Research and Development Unit, Roehampton

Computer Scientist

required for work in the Measurements Laboratory in connection with the Unit's programme of R & D. concerning all aspects of artificial limbs. The work is carried out in an environment where an acceptance of and a sympathetic approach to the problems of the physically disabled is necessary. This post carries responsibility for the development of data handling and general analysis programs and some "instrumentation system" programs; and for the management, in a "user-operator" environment, of a small versatile digital computer that is used on-line during biomechanical experiments and off-line for data reduction and analysis.

Candidates should have a degree, or HNC in computer science or equivalent qualification. Background experience in either numerical analysis or statistics, and experience in the use of Fortran is desirable.

Appointment will be as Experimental Officer or Assistant Experimental Officer according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension. Application Forms from Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone Basingstoke 29222 ext. 500 or London 01-839 1696 (24 hour "Ansafone" service). Please quote: S54-55/J17/C. Closing date: 25th October 1971.

Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham

Lecturer

CIVIL ENGINEERING

required in the Materials Branch of the Department of Civil Engineering. The successful candidate must be well-versed in Stress Analysis, preferably with additional interests in either Stability, Vibrations or Soil Mechanics. The teaching commitment will occupy only a part of the Lecturer's time and work on research is both expected and encouraged.

Appointment will be as Senior Lecturer (£21,930-£27,030) or Lecturer (£16,820-£21,930) according to qualifications and experience. These salary scales are shortly to be increased. Accommodation in a Hall of Residence is provided for single staff.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26th October 1971), please write to or telephone the Registrar, Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, Swindon, Wilts. Telephone 0798-378-551 ext. 205 or 421.



Qualifications, Salaries and Age Limits
For appointments to the Scientific Officer class you should have a 1st or 2nd class honours degree; and for Experimental Officer class a degree HNC or equivalent.
Starting salaries, which will be dependent upon experience and age, are within the range £11,682-£27,030 for the Scientific Officer class (£21,930-£27,030 at Senior Scientific Officer level) and £10,200-£21,930 for the Experimental Officer class (£17,250-£21,930 at Experimental Officer level). These salaries are shortly to be increased, and the posts carry a supplement of £175 in Inner London and £90 in Outer London. Age limits: SSO and EO at least 26 and normally under 32. SSO under 29 and AEO under 28.

REFRIGERATION ENGINEER

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has a vacancy for a Refrigeration Engineer to assist in the design and construction of a large scale refrigeration system for the storage of foodstuffs in a number of fields related to the marketing and distribution of perishable commodities.

The successful candidate will probably have a university degree in Engineering and will have had several years' experience in both the engineering and management aspects of large commercial cold storage and transport operations. Overseas experience and a proven ability to adapt to these conditions in other countries would be an advantage.

FAO offers a generous tax-free salary with numerous fringe benefits including local cost of living adjustments, assistance in the costs of local travel, education, etc.

Replies in confidence should be addressed to: Mr. T. Chacón, Personnel Officer, Agricultural Services Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

BOOK PRODUCTION TRAINEE

Macmillan Education Ltd., publishers of books for schools all over the world, wish to appoint a trainee for their production department. The successful candidate will probably be a graduate in his early twenties, with a lively interest in books and the business of producing them. Determination to tackle the intricacies of a complex job and ability to use figures are more important than experience. Training will be at our Basingstoke offices and will last for about a year; the successful candidate should be prepared to work overseas.

Apply in writing to:-

the Personnel Officer, Macmillan Education Ltd., Bournemouth Basingstoke, Hampshire.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Required for our HEATING DIVISION to handle high quality Hot Water Boilers, Burners, Calorifiers, etc. The successful applicant will probably be qualified to H.N.C. standard, aged 25 to 35 and at present residing in Lancashire or Cheshire.

Attractive salary and Company car provided.

Please forward in confidence brief details of experience, present salary, etc. to:

G. Collis, CTC HEAT (LONDON) LTD., 13 Westbrook Close, Horsforth, Leeds.

COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND

Applications are invited for the vacant post of

Projects Advisory Officer

at the headquarters of the Commission near Perth. This post is in the Resource Management and Projects Section and the duties include advising on countryside grant projects, access and footpath agreements and long distance routes.

Land agency experience would be appropriate for this post. The salary scale applicable is £2,583 to £3,396.

Application forms and further particulars may be had from the Secretary, Countryside Commission for Scotland, Balfour, Redgorton, Perth.

TRAINEE BRANCH MANAGER

required by a National firm of Wholesale Distributors. Applicants must be over 21, must be able to display initiative, and be able to work without supervision. Opportunities are afforded for considerable advancement within the group depending on the applicant's progress. A comprehensive programme of training will be given during which applicants are expected to be mobile. An excellent scale of salaries commencing after a short probationary period in the region of £1,300 per annum is offered depending on responsibility together with a high degree of security of employment.

Please give full details of experience, age and other relative information which will be treated in the strictest confidence.

TX 71 THE GUARDIAN

THE POLYTECHNIC OF NORTH LONDON
Holloway, London N7 8DB.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF RUBBER TECHNOLOGY

Polymer Research

RESEARCH STEWARD

required to undertake exploratory research in either emulsion polymerisation or applied colloid science. It is expected that the successful applicant will have recently completed a Ph.D. in chemistry. Commencing salary £750 per annum. Further particulars from Dr. D. C. Blackley, N.C.R.T., The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway, London, N7 8DB.

OTHER SITUATIONS APPEAR ON PAGES 22 and 23



Yorkshire Electricity Board

MATHEMATICIAN/STATISTICIAN

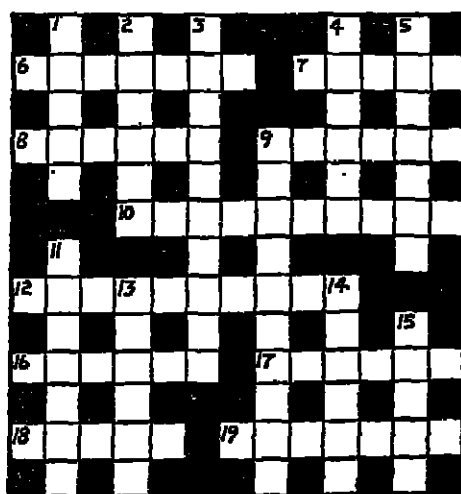
Scarcroft, near Leeds

YEB requires a mathematician or statistician to join the Operational Research Team which is responsible to the Management Services Officer for investigations into a variety of problems and advising all levels of management. Previous experience in this type of work and a degree or equivalent qualification in mathematics or statistics would be an advantage. The appointment will be based at the YEB's Head Office, which is situated in rural surroundings at Scarcroft, a few miles outside Leeds, but it will involve some travelling to all parts of the Board's area. Salary will be within the range £2,050-£2,570.

A detailed letter of application should be sent to the Secretary, Yorkshire Electricity Board, Scarcroft, Leeds.

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 517

- ACROSS**
1. "is bunk" (Henry Ford) (7)
 2. Famous figure in Boer War (5)
 3. Fractured (8)
 4. Development (6)
 5. Keeping back (10)
 6. Type-setter (10)
 7. Belgian resort (6)
 8. Terminating (6)
 9. Send back (13)
 10. Tangier (anag.) (7)
- DOWN**
1. Norwegian sea-loch (5)
 2. Fireman (6)
 3. Interchanged (10)
 4. Feeble-minded persons (6)
 5. Said a "to a snail" (7)
 6. "Pilgrim's Progress" character (5-5)
 7. Woolen yarn (7)
 8. Summary (6)
 9. Equestrianism in Yorkshire (6)
 10. Join together (5)



Solution No. 516
Across: 1 Put up; 4 Drawn up; 8 Entices; 9 China; 10 Sheep; 11 Out-look; 12 Princess; 13 The Arts; 14 Table; 20 Elated; 21 Ill-will; 22 Dodging; 23 Yards.
Down: 1 Press-up; 2 Ribbe; 3 Pacific; 4 Dispossessing; 5 Ascot; 6 Noisome; 7 Frank; 13 Ireland; 14 Totality; 15 Trebles; 16 Tread; 17 Radii; 19 Brier/Brier.

HORNER



The Thoughts of Citizen Doe

SITUATIONS

CLERICAL AND CHOIR

Westminster Abbey Choir
Owing to the retirement of Mr. W. R. Rogers and the appointment of Mr. A. Rogers as Organist, the choir is seeking a new Organist. The choir is a mixed choir of about 30 members, and is one of the best in the country. The Organist will be responsible for the choir's musical and spiritual life. The choir is based at Westminster Abbey, London SW1P 3PA.

GENERAL

INTERVIEWERS with two long-term positions. One is a full-time position in the South-West of England, and the other is a part-time position in the North-West. Both positions involve a high level of responsibility and a commitment to the company's success. The successful candidate will be a person with a degree in a relevant field and a proven track record in a similar role. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES

ANGLSEY

Works Superintendent

Applicants must have had experience in the works of a large manufacturing company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the works, ensuring that all work is completed to the required standard and within the allocated budget. The candidate will also be responsible for the management of the works staff and for the maintenance of the works equipment. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

BUILDING MANAGER

REQUIRED BY

OLD-ESTABLISHED COMPANY IN NORTH-WEST.
TO BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR THE PROFITABLE EXECUTION OF A VARIETY OF WORKS.
APPLICANT: MINIMUM AGE 35. SHOULD BE EXPERIENCED IN MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES. SALARY AND CONDITIONS NEGOTIABLE.

WRITE TO: BOX NO. 154 THE GUARDIAN.
104 Doughty, M10 6BQ.

CLOTHING FACTORY MANAGER

An able and experienced man with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the clothing industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the factory, ensuring that all work is completed to the required standard and within the allocated budget. The candidate will also be responsible for the management of the factory staff and for the maintenance of the factory equipment. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

FOR SALE

ANTIQUE BUSINESS with living accommodation. The business is situated in a prime location and has a long-established reputation. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business, ensuring that all work is completed to the required standard and within the allocated budget. The candidate will also be responsible for the management of the business staff and for the maintenance of the business equipment. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

STONES, MANCHESTER AREA: Small chain of 10 Discount Stores. Several hundred units for sale. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business, ensuring that all work is completed to the required standard and within the allocated budget. The candidate will also be responsible for the management of the business staff and for the maintenance of the business equipment. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

WANTED
ENGINEERING CONTRACTING BUSINESS Electrical and/or Mechanical required by expanding division of Public Group.
• Industrial Emphasis
• Mechanical Services and Machinery Movement
• Electrical Installation & Design
• North West and/or Midlands
• Minimum Net Profit £20,000
• Existing Management to remain
Desires to conference to a PRIDE, BREWSTER & GOLD, 2/3 Warwick Court, City Lane, London W.C.1.

MORTGAGES
100% MORTGAGES on up to £15,000 on new and existing properties. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business, ensuring that all work is completed to the required standard and within the allocated budget. The candidate will also be responsible for the management of the business staff and for the maintenance of the business equipment. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

COURSES AND SEMINARS
City of Manchester Education Committee
MOSTON COLLEGE
Ashley Lane, Manchester, M9 1WU.
MATHEMATICS COURSES
The following part-time evening courses are offered:
1. The Mathematical Association's Diploma in Mathematics (Teaching) Course.
2. A Preliminary Open University Foundation Course in Mathematics.
3. G.R.I.C. Ancillary Mathematics Course.

Further information may be obtained from:
The Head of Science Department,
MOSTON COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Telephone: 061-205 4158/9.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY
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SHOP-MANCHESTER
(VICTORIA STATION)
On concourse of busy main line and commuter station, 300 square feet on ground floor with 300 square feet storage space above.

OFFICES-MANCHESTER
(VICTORIA STATION BUILDINGS)
8,400 square feet on second floor.
4,050 square feet on third floor.
Centrally heated with lift facilities.

Apply in writing to:
C. H. W. Barnes, F.R.I.C.S.,
District Estate Surveyor,
British Rail Property Board,
Rail House, Store Street, Manchester M60 9AJ.

A question of rates

by PETER HILLMORE

IT is difficult and expensive enough to buy a house in the first place, with rising prices and short supply, but the cost-benefit doesn't stop here. It is up with your bank to pay the building society each month, and paid off all the buying costs, like solicitors and removal firms, that all your problems end.

There is no way of avoiding them and only a few ways of lessening them. Every houseowner pays them, but not many know much about them — but it is well worth the tedium of untangling their intricacies, as it is possible to have them reduced.

Rates are a yearly charge calculated according to the value of the property, and payable to the local council. The money raised is supposed to pay for such things as sewerage, refuse collection, planning, and education. Even when a house is left vacant and without furniture, it is possible for a council to charge a 50 per cent rate.

The amount of money to be paid in rates depends on two factors. The first is the figure calculated by the Inland Revenue Valuation Office from full information on the property. The second is the proportion of the rateable value that is levied as rates by the local council.

In order to assess the rateable value of a property, the Inland Revenue sends a questionnaire to the occupier, which must be answered and returned within 21 days. From this, and other information obtained from a survey and measurement of the building, the Inland Revenue valuation officer calculates the yearly rent at which the property might reasonably be expected to be let in current market conditions. This figure is called the "gross value." From the gross value a prescribed percentage is deducted to cover repairs, insurance, and normal expenses. The amount left after these deductions is the rateable value.

The percentage that is deducted works to a simple formula. If the gross value is less than £85, then 45 per cent is deducted. From £85 to £130, the deduction is £25 plus one fifth of the amount by which the gross value exceeds £85. Over £130, it is £100 plus one sixth of the amount over £130. For example a house with a gross yearly value of £200 — deduct £25, plus one fifth of £115 (the amount over £85) which is £23, giving a rateable value of £148.

Value increased

Improvements — like the building of a garage or extension — usually mean that a property's rateable value is increased. The local council informs the valuation officer when planning permission for an improvement is granted, but when an improvement is made which doesn't require council permission, such as the installation of central heating, the householder is under no obligation to inform the valuation officer unless he receives a questionnaire, which is sent out about every five years.

The addition of central heating or similar improvements doesn't, however, necessarily mean that the valuation automatically rises, as other parts of the property may have depreciated since the last valuation.

Ratepayers do not pay an amount equal to the full rateable value — they pay a proportion, the rate in the pound. The rate in the pound is fixed by the local council, after estimating the total expenditure it faces and the money is officially payable in advance

on April 1 each year, but numerous alternative ways of payment exist, including, in some areas, payment by trading stamps.

There are two ways in which a ratepayer may be able to pay less rates. He can claim that the assessment of rateable value is unfair and try to get the valuation reduced, or he can claim that he cannot afford to pay the rates and claim a rebate.

A ratepayer does not have to specify what he thinks the rate should be when applying for a reduction. It is enough to say that he believes the valuation officer's estimate is excessive. He could argue that the property could not be let at the figure suggested and to support his case he could compare the assessment with neighbouring properties. Valuation lists for all property can be checked in council offices.

Rateable values can be reduced if property is adversely affected by any factor, such as an unsightly rubbish dump near by, but it has to be proved that this factor was not considered when the property was last assessed.

If the valuation officer refuses to alter his calculations and the ratepayer does not withdraw his proposal within 14 days of an objection to it, the valuation officer, or if the ratepayer refuses to accept an amended valuation, the valuation officer will inform the clerk of the local valuation panel. The proposal will then be treated as an appeal against the assessment.

The panel will then make its decision on the rateable value. But if the ratepayer, the council, or the valuation officer is dissatisfied with the valuation panel's decision, either side can then appeal to the Land Tribunal. Appeal.

PROPERTY IN THE GUARDIAN

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY APPEARS EVERY FRIDAY

TO ADVERTISE CONTACT

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PRIVATE PROPERTY

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An exclusively planned site in a very pleasant rural setting. Good shopping facilities. Manchester Airport 45 minutes. Houses and Bungalows all with double garages, small trees and double garages.

PRICES FROM £11,250 to £31,275

Show house open daily. Rep. on site Sat. and Sun. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

A COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT AT GAWSWORTH

(Woodhouse Lane), Near Macclesfield

This pleasant site in a rural setting within the Green Belt area has all modern living requirements with easy access. Three miles from centre of Macclesfield; local shopping and new primary school adjacent to site.

Three types of houses are being built:

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES £11,850

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Slow house open daily. Rep. on site Sat. and Sun. afternoons 2-6 p.m.

GIBSON

Riverside Works, Wilmslow SK9 1BJ
Tel Wilmslow 22237/8/9

BUXTON

Superior Detached Residence with full c.h. part and mature garden. The house is situated in a very pleasant rural setting. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business, ensuring that all work is completed to the required standard and within the allocated budget. The candidate will also be responsible for the management of the business staff and for the maintenance of the business equipment. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

Full details from: LIONEL H. HAYES, F.R.I.C.S., 111, Victoria Road, Buxton. Telephone Buxton 5726.

ADLINGTON

Nr Macclesfield, Cheshire
Magnificent 5th level Modern Detached house, built on a plot of 1/2 acre, situated on an unobstructed site overlooking the town. The house is situated in a very pleasant rural setting. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business, ensuring that all work is completed to the required standard and within the allocated budget. The candidate will also be responsible for the management of the business staff and for the maintenance of the business equipment. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

High quality finishes and many unique features. Full c.h. and central heating. The house is situated in a very pleasant rural setting. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business, ensuring that all work is completed to the required standard and within the allocated budget. The candidate will also be responsible for the management of the business staff and for the maintenance of the business equipment. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

Longden & Sutcliffe, F.S.B.A., 9 Ark Lane East, Burnham, Cheshire. Telephone 061-439 5553/4/7.

Bispham

SEMI SEMI
Five minutes from sea, near Northbrook Hydro, in pleasant group. Three bedrooms, full c.h., central heating, and large garden. The house is situated in a very pleasant rural setting. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business, ensuring that all work is completed to the required standard and within the allocated budget. The candidate will also be responsible for the management of the business staff and for the maintenance of the business equipment. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

Full details from: LIONEL H. HAYES, F.R.I.C.S., 111, Victoria Road, Buxton. Telephone Buxton 5726.

CHESHIRE

CHESHIRE CROVE 7 miles, Chester 18 miles. PERIOD MANORIAL HOUSE. The house is situated in a very pleasant rural setting. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business, ensuring that all work is completed to the required standard and within the allocated budget. The candidate will also be responsible for the management of the business staff and for the maintenance of the business equipment. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

Full details from: LIONEL H. HAYES, F.R.I.C.S., 111, Victoria Road, Buxton. Telephone Buxton 5726.

ISLE OF ARRAN, SCOTLAND

WINDERMERE, CUMBRIA. The house is situated in a very pleasant rural setting. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business, ensuring that all work is completed to the required standard and within the allocated budget. The candidate will also be responsible for the management of the business staff and for the maintenance of the business equipment. The company is a leading firm in the industry and offers a competitive salary and benefits package. For more information, please contact the company's recruitment department.

Full details from: LIONEL H. HAYES, F.R.I.C.S., 111, Victoria Road, Buxton. Telephone Buxton 5726.

LANCASHIRE

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SPORTS GUARDIAN

'Sir Pelham Warner simply would not recognise the game today ...'

The cricketers' 'common market' is on its way

By John Arlott

THE temptation to assess the situation of cricket, and the dangers of doing so for those players involved with it, stem from the same characteristic of the game. As events constantly remind us, cricket cannot be separated from the rest of life: more, probably, than any other sport it has always reflected the society in which it is played. For that reason neither the cause, nor the effects, of its rapid changes in the recent years of social flux are always clear from within.

Sir Pelham Warner, for long the memory and conscience of the English cricketing establishment, died only in January 1963 but he simply would not recognise the game as it is today. There had then never been a first-class one-day or over-limit match; a sharp distinction was claimed between amateur and professional; bonus points in championship matches had not been considered; and the qualification law, specifically made it difficult for overseas Test players to join English counties.

In 1972 over-limit matches will constitute the majority of the counties' matches. First-class players are simply "cricketers" and rank equally within the Cricketers' Association organised to protect their interests, bonus points influence selection and tactics in the three-day game, and the recruiting of overseas players largely dictates relative strengths between the counties.

The engagement of overseas players in the championship is often criticised but the critics rarely distinguish between the three types of immigrant cricketers. The "instant registration" of star players which originated in Australia has clearly enriched the game. Sobers, increased confidence and enthusiasm at Trent Bridge as soon as he arrived and if that uplift has not been fully realised, the fact that he has been fully accepted in Nottinghamshire is a far better side with him than without. By asking less from him they might well gain even more.

Majid's fillip

Younger Hampshire players like Greenidge, Lewis, and Jesty can be clearly seen to have absorbed the spirit of the game. Half provided a splendid spur for Kent: Procter and Majid have given fillips to spirit in Gloucestershire and Glamorgan. McKenzie, who has been playing in Surrey with the first team, has completed the balance of the Surrey overlimit; and, perhaps most important of all, England and Clive Lloyd have provided the stimulus of performance and approach Bond needed to lift Lancashire from their pit of only five years ago. These men were recruited, expensively, to make good weaknesses and add to the attractions of their counties. They have been successful and they have increased the stature and entertainment quality of county cricket.

The next class is that of the players of less than star quality who virtually worked their passage from overseas cricket and proved themselves here, or were recruited by visiting "cricketers" from the counties. In the first category are Glen Turner, Williams, John Holder, Davison, Basil Haseen, Younis, Francis, and Joshi; in the second Shepherd, Julien, Geoffrey Greenidge, and Sarfaraz. This simply represents the free labour market which would become general in other fields with British entry into the Common Market — yet another example of cricket-echoing social history.

The third category, at the moment the smallest but soon probably to be larger than that of planned imports, consists of

the children of immigrants, born overseas but learning their cricket in England and growing up to a place here: players such as Gordon Greenidge, Lachman, and Black of Middlesex, Skinner of Surrey. Their numbers will increase, but will soon be substantially outstripped by the British-born sons of immigrants — simply a reflection of a multi-racial society.

It has been suggested that overseas players rob home cricketers of the opportunity of county cricket. In fact more than seventy unaccepted British-born cricketers appeared for county teams in first class matches of 1971, and more for second elevens. It is simply true of the world of today: the labour market is open. There are stories, sometimes substantiated, of young men who in an earlier day could have made a mark in county cricket but who now days prefer more lucrative employment in commerce or industry. That circumstance always existed to some extent, it cannot now be blamed on overseas players.

It is simply a question of supply and demand which applies to cricket, as well as to many other sports. It would be interesting to hear of a potential Test player of British birth excluded by an overseas player, but that is an overlook talent of that standard. Meanwhile many are tried and fail, as in Yorkshire. The racial

The situation was summarised perhaps more deeply than knew, by the cartoonist who, the first month of the 10th Player League, drew a batsman taking guard, saying to the umpire "I want middle and leg and how many balls to come as we are playing county championship knock-out or after?" This leads to a lack of uniform of approach disturbing in itself which is often a reflex action. Barry Richards actually apologised on one occasion for getting out because, he explained, forgot he was playing Gillette C (50 over) and based his play on the 40 overs of Sunday afternoon.

The disturbing effect of the switches has been strikingly demonstrated by Frank Hayes, quick-minded young player Lancashire, who showed immense promise last season but since chose the wrong strokes for wrong match in 1971.

It can be argued that over-it and bonus points are force young batsmen to run before it can war. Certainly opening batsmen have a better chance to put themselves in and a process, promotion, and development. It is unfair to involve the cases of Fletcher and An as evidence of middle-order batsmen having no chance: both have



Procter (left) and McKenzie, who have inspired the counties with spirit and fire

Cricket would not be true itself if it did not accept general demand for instant. The Gillette semi-final at Old Trafford draws more spectators than a Test match on the same ground. The economic argument is established beyond question.

Two important conclusions must be accepted on selection: tactics for the two kinds of cricket; for it must be accepted that some batsmen in day matches are completely different. Several counties are few players have a large repertoire of strokes; bowlers are better suited to three-day, and some to the day match.

It is, too, increasingly clear that batsmen best fitted to their risks and the bowlers able to confine run-scoring, those who learnt their craft in the traditional form of the class game. Some of the correct batsmen in the orthodox form of the game, play as a bowler risk, the most unorthodox strokes in over-limit or limited overs, because they can measure odds against a successful batsman. However, it will be made in the three-day match which is not self-supporting must be, at least partly, a sided by the one-day game.

Peculiar

This has led to a peculiar dichotomy among cricketers, especially those of the younger generation. Some of the batsmen may be striving to shore up an innings with no tactical need for haste, against a bowler with an attacking field. On Sunday the same bowler bowls defensively to him with a restrictive field while he attempts, at all costs, to negotiate a run. Next morning the two revert to their positions of Saturday evening.

LAWN TENNIS

ILTF dig in against Hun

By DAVID GRAY

There is no sign of peace in the International Lawn Tennis Federation's dispute with the professionals. In London yesterday the British Lawn Tennis Association indicated their readiness to support negotiations with Lamar Hunt, a Texas oil millionaire, who controls the World Championship Tennis, the professional group.

But they also said that there were no plans for any such negotiations at the moment and they reaffirmed their decision to ban WCT players from Wimbledon and all other tournaments and clubs under their control from the country unless a solution is found. That leaves only three months for peacemaking. The outlook must be pessimistic.

Placatory noises

Most of the hard talk is coming from the ILTF side at the moment. While WCT have been making placatory noises and suggesting unofficially various possibilities of compromise in the weeks since the ban was imposed, the ILTF and the British LTA, which is a major influence on ILTF policy, have been deliberately silent. Although no one would say so at yesterday's meeting, there is still a good deal of bitterness in the ILTF camp about the way WCT carried out the agreement made last year and in particular their failure to send their strongest players to the French and US championships.

Mr Ronald Buxton, the chairman of the LTA, returned yesterday to the subject of "excessive" demands which WCT

had made for appearing at Wimbledon and other major tournaments and their "completely unacceptable" requirements in the matter of a unified Grand Prix circuit for the whole of the Grand Prix of linked tournaments for both professionals and independent players was agreed last November but when the matter was brought up again in June the ILTF said that they found the professionals' price too high.

Mr Buxton said: "The LTA cannot and will not budge on a fundamental principle. It is that because we have the responsibility for the whole of the game in our country for club tennis, county tennis, junior development, national training, big and small tournaments — we must control the finances of British tennis. We cannot permit too much money to be taken from the game by a commercial organisation — from Wimbledon or anywhere else — which would leave British tennis deprived of the funds needed fully to secure all these facets of the game."

Among the other points he answered the criticism that, by keeping WCT events off British courts, the LTA are denying the public the right to see some of the best players in the world. "If, while having no WCT players in our sanctioned events, we allowed them to stage their own tournaments, the consequences would be serious. It would place the entire tennis scene in a position where they would have to compete with new sponsors who have never invested in the game at any level."

"It would be bound to tempt

press and television coverage away from our traditional and loyal sponsors and it would tend to devalue the great championship in the world, which is a tradition dating back of its infancy.

The situation sounds bleak matters are now coming to a head. The "poker game" between the two sides has been going on for two months. It is beginning to run out. The LTA know that the British amateur circuit will be less than a compromise is reached and this will make sponsors unhappy, but they know that Hun needs the hefty which his players receive from playing at Wimbledon.

There are obvious areas of manoeuvre, but the British public is determined to take the risk of a year without the rather than submit to W. demands. They are ever so many, prepared for a softening of the USLTA's attitude in May — and every precaution will be taken to ensure that kind of situation does not again.

